The New-York Times.

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FROM ALBANY.

The Senate on the Railroad Toll Bill.

THE PRO RATA BILL IN THE HOUSE.

SENATE.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Twenty remonstrances were presented against removing the East River steamboat landings.

Several Senators presented petitions for Woman's Rights.

The bill to incorporate the New-York Railroad and Steamboat Accident Company was reported favorably.

Mr. Munroe, from the Twenty-second District, gave notice of a bill authorizing the building of a railroad in Seventh-avenue and other streets in New-York.

Mr. Robertson introduced a bill relative to planting oysters, which provides that all lands under water, and below water-mark, belonging to the State, shall be free for the purpose of planting oysters; this, however, is not to be construed as granting the right to plant oysters upon any natural bed of oysters.

On motion of Mr. Fiero, the Chair was authorized to appoint a Committee, with power to send for persons and papers, to inquire into the acts of the New-York Excise Commissioners, and why no more than 251 licenses were granted by them last year.

The bill to toll Railroad freight was ordered to a third reading by 16 to 11, after being amended so as to exempt the Oswego and Syracuse, and Watertown and Rome Railroads. The bill now only applies to the Central and Erie Roads and their branches.

The bill making appropriations for the speedy completion of the Canals was ordered to a third reading.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate met at 7 P. M., to consider general orders.

The bills to authorize the Orient Wharf Company to increase their capital and extend their wharf, and in relation to bale hay and scales, were ordered to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate St. Stephen's College had progress reported on it.

The bill to incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank, New-York, was then taken up.

Mr. Hammond offered an amendment providing that all deposits unclaimed for ten years revert to the State. He argued in favor of commencing here and inserting the provision in all the charters hereafter granted.

Mr. Spinola opposed the proposition, holding that a general law should be passed, and that if such legislation prevailed at all, no one institution should be singled out for its operation.

After a long debate, progress was reported on the bill.

The Senate then concurred in the Assembly resolution of adjournment. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16.

To-day is the day set apart by rule for consideration of the general orders of business, as each day not thus set apart is divided under thirteen heads. Of these, No. 11 is unfinished business of the general orders; No. 12 special orders of the day, and No. 13 general orders of the day. The *Pro Rata* bill has never been considered under the head of general orders, but has been considered in Committee of the Whole under the head special orders of the day. When the order of business No. 13 (being general orders of the day) was announced, the order No. 11 (being unfinished business) was first read from the Clerk's desk. Among the bills included under this head was found to be the *Pro Rata* bill, which had never been considered under the head of general business. Upon the title of the bill being read by the Clerk, Mr. Flagler moved that it be taken up.

Mr. Merritt raised the point of order that the bill was not in order or in its place.

The Speaker decided the point of order not well taken, and under this ruling the House resumed the consideration of the bill.

The amendment providing for a *pro rata* division of the freight tariff, where the freight is carried over more than one road, was agreed to.

Mr. Hubbell moved to strike out the clause exempting milk, garden vegetables and fruit from the operation of the act.

Mr. Palmer spoke against the amendment. He considered the whole principle of the bill unjust, destructive, and impracticable, and as such would resist, as much as possible, its application to his constituents.

The motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Hoskins spoke at length in favor of the general principles of the bill and against the policy of the railroads.

On motion of Mr. Bingham those portions of the bill were stricken out which give the right of action for private damages against any director, agent, officer or servant for violation of the law, makes a direct or indirect violation of the law a misdemeanor, and which holds a corporation responsible for any violation of the law by any employe.

Motions were made to exempt from the law the Long Island and Sackett's Harbor Railroads.

The Speaker favored striking out the Long Island Railroad, as it did not compete for through freights, but had only a local trade.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly reassembled at 7 P. M.

Mr. Tucker brought in a bill authorizing the Corporation of New-York to raise, by loan, from time to time, $1,000,000, by the issue of Croton Water stock at 6 per cent. interest, redeemable in twenty or thirty years—the money to apply to the increase of the supply of water and extending the necessary works.

Also, a bill to repeal the act creating the Commissioners of Records.

Also, a bill to amend the act authorizing the taking of additional lands for the Central Park, New-York. It merely alters the name of the fund to the Central Park fund.

The bill to regulate the sale of fruit in the City of New-York was recommitted.

Mr. Van Horn reported a bill to abolish capital punishment.

Mr. Plumb presented a memorial from the Cattaraugus Indians, praying for a law to prevent and punish the sale of liquor to Indians on the reservation.

The Committee of the Whole then resumed the consideration of the *Pro Rata* bill.

The question pending was Mr. Callicott's amendment.

Mr. Palmer spoke in favor of the amendment, on the ground that the friends of the bill had asserted that they had pledges that Pennsylvania, Maryland and Canada would apply the Pro-Rata bill as soon as it was enacted in New-York.

Mr. Gover moved, as an amendment, to include a provision for the payment of such of the old Police force of New-York as have not assigned their claims to the present Commissioners. He supported the motion in an effective speech.

Mr. Cooper opposed the motion.

Mr. R. S. Kelsey thought New-York should take the lead in this reform, and not wait for other States to do so.

Mr. Harris spoke at length in opposition to the general principles of the bill.

The Committee then rose and reported progress.

The bill was made the special order for Monday, the 27th inst., and the final vote on ordering it to a third reading is to be taken on the following Wednesday at 11 P. M.

The House then agreed to adjourn over from to-morrow until Thursday, the 23d inst.

On motion of Mr. Law, the bill authorizing the laying of a double railroad track in Brooklyn and Newtown was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to repeal certain sections of the Contracting Board Law, so as to transfer patronage from that Board to the Canal Board, was ordered to a third reading.

After opposition by Mr. Callicott, the New-York Tax Levy bill was taken up.

Without taking a vote, the Committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Tucker moved to order the bill to a third reading, which was strongly opposed by Messrs. Darcy, Gover and A. Smith, and advocated by Messrs. Jaynes, Cooper and Tucker.

Before taking the question, the House adjourned.

From Our Albany Correspondent.

PRO RATA IN THE HOUSE—AMENDMENTS TO THE EXCISE LAW—INQUIRY AS TO THE ACTS OF NEW-YORK EXCISE COMMISSIONERS—EXECUTIVE SESSION—CITY RAILROADS.

Albany, Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

The House was engaged all last evening—is to be engaged all to-day—in discussing, overhauling, etc., etc., the proposed *Pro Rata* Freight law. Since the explosion of yesterday of course there is a calm. I think the bill will be ordered to a third reading to-morrow.

In the Senate, the bill to impose tolls on freight carried over railroads that compete with the canals was ordered to a third reading by a vote so decisive as to leave no doubt of its passage. The Oswego and Syracuse, and the Rome and Watertown roads were exempted from the operations of the bill.

The Senate ordered a select Committee of three to investigate the manner in which the Excise Commissioners of New-York have performed their duties. The Committee is clothed with the necessary power to send for persons and papers.

A bill was introduced in the Senate to amend the Excise law. It gives,

1. The Governor power to remove any Commissioner for cause.

2. In counties where there is but one Election District, the Commissioners shall meet on the second Tuesday in May, and shall not continue their sessions beyond ten days from that date.

3. In countries where there are more than one Assembly District, the Commissioners may continue their sessions an additional ten days for each additional district.

4. The Commissioners for New-York shall not continue their sessions longer than the entire month of June.

5. Commissioners and all others handling excise money are required to give security for the proper safe keeping of the funds intrusted to their charge.

The Comptroller this morning answered the inquiry of the Senate, as to the amount of money expended by the first Commissioners to remove Quarantine. It foots up $65,290 82. Probably as much more has been disposed of by the present Commissioners.

In the Executive session, yesterday, Mr. Rans Van Valkenburgh was confirmed as Harbor Master, and Mr. Louis Lounsbury as Port Warden. The vote on Van Valkenburgh stood: Ayes, 17; Noes, 13. Three of the Republican Senators, Messrs. Bell, Fiero and Sessions, who last week voted to reject, this week voted to confirm. Two Republican Senators, Messrs. P. P. Murphy and Richmond, who last week voted to confirm, yesterday voted to reject. He would have been rejected yesterday, had not three Democrats, Messrs. Connolly, J. M. Murphy, and Kelly, voted to confirm—doing so in violation, (as their Democratic friends allege,) of a caucus understanding that they should vote against the nominations. You will notice, by the Ayes and Noes, that twelve (a majority) of the Republican Senators were against ratifying Gov. Morgan's selections.

A subscription is in circulation at the capital this morning, for the benefit of the family of Robert B. Collins. When I saw it, Gov. Morgan's name was down for $50, Thurlow Weed's for another $50, James B. Taylor for $200, Capt. Schultz for $25, and others for similar sums, I think to the amount of six or seven hundred dollars.

The City Railroad combination hangs fire somewhere. It don't roll together easy, or rather don't stay together. Did you ever see a nest of snakes? Did you ever fancy trying to untwist them and to lay each snake out straight? What kind of an undertaking do you think it be? Getting those railroad promoters into line appears to be quite as difficult a job. While one tangle is being unsnarled, another gets doubled and twisted, so that there is no telling which is head and which is tail. The fact is, these cormorants have a realizing sense of the value of the grants they are seeking, and each one wants so get as large a slice as he can carry. All of the City Council, all the present stage proprietors, all the outsiders, half of the Senate and two-thirds of the Assembly, "want be let in," and between their conflicting demands "there's a heap of trouble" made. You would, perhaps, (on the whole, I don't know as you would,) be astonished at all the scenes being played between these soldiers of fortune. When they have assumed definite outlines I may endeavor to trace out who is who, and make an approximate estimate of each man's interest.

It has been snowing since midnight, and now the sleighing is unsurpassed. Speaking of sleighing, Mr. Henry Arcularius, member from your City, yesterday had rather an unpleasant incident befall him. He had borrowed a horse and establishment from John Cutler, of this city. With this turnout Arcularius was on the road, going at a swinging pace, when the horse suddenly fell dead. He was very fast, and within a few days his owner had declined to part with him at the round figure of $2,500. Of course, "no blame attached to the driver," but, nevertheless, the driver feels anything but pleasant about it.

LEO.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

The Anti-Buchanan, Union Manifestations in Kentucky—Unionists, Non-Agitators and Non-Interventionists, like Crittenden, Bell, Bates, Fillmore, Everett, Scott, Botts, Rives and Houston, recommended for the Presidency.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Feb. 13, 1860.

Meetings of the opponents of Buchanierism are being held all over our State. They breathe a fervent Union spirit, unsurpassed anywhere. Statesmen like the above mentioned are recommended for the next *régime* on high and broad national grounds.

Buchanier misrule, partyism and disunionism shall be overthrown. The Buchanier talk of disunion, in the event of any man's election, without waiting for an overt act, should be scouted by all patriots everywhere. No matter to what party the next President may belong, it will be the duty of all to submit, and give him an honest support and a fair trial. Disunion under "certain contingencies" should not be contemplated or talked of, as it is by Mr. Burnett and other Kentucky "Representatives,"—by Clingman, Iverson, Toombs, Clay and Company. National Kentuckians, at Washington and at home, resolve and proclaim that they will not affiliate with any party which recognizes the right of any one State, or set of States, to secede, or gives countenance to disunion sentiments, or believes in the expediency of dissolution. They will have nothing to do with any party or faction which, like the recent Buchanier-Guthrie Convention at Frankfort, votes down by a large majority the Jackson sentiment of eternal adherence to the Union and the redress of all wrongs within its limits and by its power. With the gallant Tennesseeans in the lower House of Congress, they are for this Union, first, last, and all the time!

Although Southern rights may not always be respected by the party in power, they declare they will never for a moment entertain the treasonable idea of protecting them outside of the Union. If the worst must come, they believe they can best defend them inside. In their opinion, there could be no difficulty under which they might labor in the Union, which would not be ten thousand times worse were the Union dissolved.

The party that utters threats of a dissolution upon the contingency of a party triumph or party defeat, disgraces the blood of our fathers, commits treason, and ought to die! "*Parties and party platforms are mortal, but the Constitution and the Union are immortal.*" Let all sectional and secessional men and parties, North or South, that directly or indirectly favor endless Slavery agitation and immediate or eventual disunion, be condemned, discarded, overwhelmed by the outraged national sentiment of the country. Down with the present disunion dynasty, whose perpetuation is more to be dreaded than war, pestilence, and famine!

Up with some large-hearted patriot, unhampered by sectional party machinery, who will uphold the flag of our Union; suffer none to mutineer and betake themselves to "the crazy raft of secession;" so far as in him lies bring to naught conventions or conferences for the subversion of our compact; urge the redress of grievances by legitimate and feasible, not traitorous and visionary means; to the extent of his duty coöperate with the other departments for putting down and punishing any more John Brown invasions; and, above all, exert his utmost influence for the extermination of an agitation in both sections, which caused that invasion and the very crisis now to be met. Such is the national sentiment in all these parts.

We want for President some one like the gentlemen mentioned; it matters not where from, whether Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, Texas, Virginia, Massachusetts, New-York or Illinois; some one who is a non-agitator and practical non-interventionist, of the Wm. C. Rives stamp, set against any more Congressional action about the local and domestic question of Slavery. In respect to this, we feel with Mr. Rives, that "Congress has already performed its duty, and is so far *functus officio.*"

Of those canvassed by Kentucky Conservatives, of both parties, I am inclined to think that Bell, Crittenden or Douglas would be most likely to carry this State. That candidate who is known to be most opposed to Buchanierism, and most devoted to the fulfillment of the Douglas policy of universal and entire non-agitation and non-intervention, will probably be the emphatic choice of all the border States. Non-Slaveholding and Slaveholding.

PONTIAC.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Symptoms of Renewed Agitation of the Kansas Question.

Important Measures Introduced into the House.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, on Republicanism.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The telegraphic report from New-Orleans, stating that Miramon had left the City of Mexico with five thousand men, to attack the city of Vera Cruz, and that the advanced guard of his army had reached the National Bridge, is untrue. This whole report is bogus.

The report going the rounds that Mr. McLane would not return to Mexico is also untrue. Mr. McLane will return shortly, and the *Brooklyn* has been ordered to await him at New-Orleans.

While the Senate, to-day, was soberly considering the financial condition of this disfranchised District, the House was making merry by light legislation, in the way of resolutions, motions, etc. One member moved an inquiry into the causes which led to the removal of the Douglas Democratic Postmasters in Illinois. Another offered a resolution that the honorable M. C.'s were taking a step backward in soliciting and accepting subordinate positions under the Doorkeeper of the House. Many motions of a ludicrous character were made and laughed at, and some substantial business was transacted, when the House went into Committee of the Whole, and Mr. Anderson delivered a speech, evidently prepared with great care for home consumption. Mr. Fenton followed, in an able defence of his party and the Union.

The Senate confirmed the nomination for the Boston Collectorship.

The *Constitution* announces that two Douglas Democrats had been defeated in the caucus for nominating a candidate for Mayor of Chicago. It should have added that they were both beaten by a third Douglas Democrat, there being no other kind in the caucus.

Messrs. Sickles and Williamson were to-day called before the Committee on Elections, and made a preliminary statement of their case. It will be the first one disposed of. Mr. Sickles criticised the manner in which Mr. Williamson's petition was submitted, without notice.

The *Constitution* has a letter from New-York charging Mayor Wood with having pledged his delegation to vote for Mr. Douglas at Charleston. A correspondence between Messrs. Wood and Douglas, to-day, contradicts the statement flatly. It is regarded as a trick to injure Mr. Douglas.

Tom Hyer arrived here to-day, and is quartered at the National. He is already run down with invitations to sporting saloons, and will, in a day or two, give sparring exhibitions for the special benefit of Congressmen.

Señor Zagara, the Peruvian Minister, is convalescent.

The War Department has been closed to-day, owing to the death, yesterday, of Secretary Floyd's brother.

Q.

From the Associated Press.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Post-office bill legalizes the payment of $1,751,000 for compensation to Postmasters and clerks, for incidental expenses, ending with December,—leaving the remainder of the four millions appropriated for these purposes subject to the immediate order of the Postmaster-General. Several days, however, will elapse before the necessary forms can be prepared for transferring the larger amount appropriated from the Treasury for the use of the Department. The certificates of indebtedness will be in the order in which they were filed in the Department, and the other debts in the order in which they accrued.

The amount of interest to be paid on deferred payments to contractors will be about $100,000.

The Committee on Elections to-day took up the contested election case of the Third Congressional District of New-York. Mr. Williamson, the contestant, made a statement, to which Mr. Sickles replied, asking further time to put in his points. He takes the ground that in consequence of the failure of Mr. Williamson to serve him with a notice, the contestant is out of court and cannot be heard on the merits of his case. Mr. Williamson replied that owing to the failure of the State Canvassers to make such a declaration as contemplated by the act of Congress, there was no sitting member to notify, and that by virtue of the action of that body, there was no way left for him to compel the attendance of witnesses under the act of Congress. The case was then postponed until Tuesday next. The Committee will ask for the appointment of a commission to take testimony, so that the case may be decided on its merits.

Two hundred and fifty-six bills and resolutions, merely for the purpose of reference, were introduced into the House to-day—a larger number than ever before introduced in a single day. There were forty-six yesterday, under the call of the several States. No previous opportunity had been presented for the members to empty their political budgets.

Augustus Wattles, formerly one of the editors of the *Herald of Freedom*, and an old friend of John Brown, arrived here to-day, and will during the week give his testimony before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee.

A Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hammond, Hunter and Hamlin, on the part of the Senate, and Keitt, Train, Garnett, Adrain and Webster, on the part of the House, have been appointed to make arrangements for the inauguration of Mills' equestrian statue of Washington on the 22d inst.

The Senate in Executive Session to-day ratified the treaty between the United States and Paraguay, and confirmed the nomination of Gen. Whitney as Collector of the Port of Boston.

Judge Douglas, in response to a note from Fernando Wood, denies the truth of the newspaper statement that the latter, when the former was in New-York, pledged his entire delegation to him in the Charleston Convention.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, (Rep.) called for the reading of his resolution instructing the Committee on Territories to report a bill for the admission of Kansas under the Wyandotte Constitution.

The subject was postponed.

Mr. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.) introduced a resolution calling for information as to what has been done under the Act for the construction of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and what additional legislation is necessary. Adopted.

Mr. Gwin, of California, (Dem.,) reported from the Committee on Post-offices and Post roads, a bill for the construction of a line of telegraph to the Pacific.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.,) made some remarks upon the introduction of the Wyandotte Constitution. He said it was an unauthenticated paper.

The resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of three, to act with a similar Committee on the part of the House, in making arrangements for the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington on the 22d inst., was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, (Dem.,) moved to appropriate $7,000 to carry out the object of the resolution.

After some discussion as to the appropriateness of the location selected by the President, Mr. Hale, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said if the Government had been unfortunate in anything, it was in its efforts to embellish this city and the public buildings with statues and paintings. More horrid caricatures could not be found in any wax museum in New-England. He said there was a dog standing on the east porch of the Capitol which looked no more like a dog than a log with a stick stuck in it.

Mr. Fessenden—How do you know it is a dog?

Mr. Hale—I was told so.

Mr. Clingman—I read in the papers that it was a dog.

Mr. Hale then compared Persico's "Columbus" to a big gambler in the act of rolling ninepins, and ridiculed other works of art about the Capital, including Greenough's "Washington." He was opposed to appropriating money to fill the city with these scarecrows He thought better of the equestrian statue of Jackson, but he did not claim to be a connoisseur.

The resolution was finally adopted. It appropriates $3,000, and not $7,000.

The Senate agreed that when it adjourn, it be till Monday.

Mr. Slidell, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) called up his bill to prohibit the issue of bank notes in the District of Columbia. The first section of the bill prohibits the issuing of bank notes in the District after the first of April, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. The second section prohibits the circulation of bank notes in the District of under twenty dollars, under a penalty of $25. Mr. Slidell explained at some length the object of the bill.

Mr. Mason opposed the bill.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, (Dem.,) advocated it. He said the banks of Washington are now issuing notes without authority of law.

After further debate, the bill was postponed till Monday.

Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) gave notice of an act to punish offences against slave property in Kansas.

Executive session. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Thursday, Feb. 16.

A message was received from the President announcing that he had signed the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. Jackson, of Georgia, (Dem.,) offered a resolution directing the Clerk to remove the present seats from the Hall and restore the former chairs and desks; and with a view of affording time to do so, that the House, with the concurrence of the Senate, adjourn for two weeks.

The resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Curry, of Alabama, (Dem.,) introduced a bill repealing the fishing bounties. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) offered a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of June. He wanted it put on its passage, but objection being made, withdrew it.

Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) introduced a bill repealing certain sections of the Neutrality law of 1818, and amending others. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) introduced a bill providing for the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation, and for its incorporation into the Union in the event of its being so acquired. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, (Rep.,) introduced a bill amendatory of the act regulating the compensation of members of Congress, and repealing it so far as it allows mileage. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill declaring null and void all the Territorial acts of the Legislature of New-Mexico establishing or protecting involuntary Slavery.

Mr. Leake, of Virginia, (Dem.,) objected to the second reading of the bill, saying that this would bring up the question of rejection.

The Speaker replied that under the special order, Mr. Bingham had the right to introduce the bill.

The bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Bingham offered a resolution, which was adopted, referring so much of the President's Message as related to the payment of the Amistad case claimants to the Judiciary Committee, with instructions to report on the propriety of the President's recommendations, also as to the legality of Slavery in the Territories.

The election of Printer was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill, which was referred, amendatory of the act to arm and equip the whole body of the militia, so as to increase the appropriation for arms from two hundred thousand to six hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Howard of Ohio, (Dem.,) introduced a bill which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812.

Mr. Sherman of Ohio, (Rep., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post-office Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill for the division of the territorial jurisdiction of the United States into postal districts of not less than one State each; secondly, the letting of entire postal service, including the delivery of mail matter in such districts to the lowest responsible bidder over present post routes; thirdly, the reorganization of the Post-office Department and foreign mail service to conform to the foregoing propositions; fourth, the entire abolition of the franking privilege.

Mr. Sherman offered the resolutions reported by the Select Committee last year charging that the Secretary of the Navy, with the concurrence of the President, had abused his discretionary power in making coal and live oak contracts, and that the Secretary and President for bestowing patronage for electioneering purposes, deserve the condemnation of the House. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Maynard, of Tennessee, (Am.,) introduced a resolution, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, with a view to the more effectual rendition of fugitives from justice. Also, a resolution, which was adopted, setting forth that the geographical position of Cuba to the United States renders it eminently desirable that there should be free and unrestrained personal and commercial intercourse between them, and directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency and practicability of a Convention between the United States and Spain, so as to facilitate commerce by the reciprocal importation and exportation of the agricultural and manufacturing products of the two countries free of either import or export duties, and the free passage of persons from one country to the other.

Mr. Etheridge, of Tennessee, (Am.,) introduced a bill, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee, to establish and regulate paper circulation of uniform value throughout the United States.

Mr. Pettit, of Indiana, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into and report as to the power of employing an armed force as a *posse comitatus* in the territories.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to amend the naturalization laws.

Also a bill providing for the people of the Territories electing all their officers. Also, a bill providing for the election of Deputy Postmasters by the people. Also, a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior to report all the facts relative to the accounts of Mr Pine, late Marshal of the Northern District of Illinois. Also, as to the moneys paid to the District-Attorney; objection was made to its passage.

Mr. Morris expressed surprise that any one wanted to suppress information relative to a public defaulter.

Mr. Houston, of Ala., (Dem.,) said if a Committee would indorse and dignify the object of the resolution he would be disposed to consider the subject.

Mr. Morris replied that he would prefer it to go to any other Committee than that on the Judiciary, of which Mr. Houston was a member.

Mr. Houston—I don't want my fingers dirtied with it.

Mr. Morris—I don't want you to have the resolution.

Mr. Houston—I would not soil my hands with it.

The resolution was referred.

Mr. Morris introduced a resolution calling on the Postmaster-General for copies of letters, petitions, recommendations, &c., connected with removals and appointments in Illinois; also, as to the accounts of Mr. Cook, Postmaster of Chicago, and information as to removals of a number of Postmasters in Illinois. He said he intended to press such inquiries.

Mr. Houston said he wanted nothing to do with it. It was a filthy business.

Mr. Morris—Then you are the appropriate man.

Mr. Houston—The filthier it is the better for you. Cries of "Order."

The resolution was referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Morris submitted a resolution proposing an inquiry into the expediency of abolishing the Armories and Navy-yards.

Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois, (Rep.,) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of acquiring by negotiation the British North American Provinces.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, (Rep.,) introduced a River and Harbor bill, and a bill to amend the Steamboat law.

Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, (Dem.,) introduced a resolution having in view the better protection of the rights of naturalized citizens of our country when abroad.

Also, a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, declaring that Cuba ought to be acquired, and inquire on what terms this can be effected.

Also, a resolution that the House deprecate the example of the officers of the House appointing ex-members of Congress to inferior places within their gift, as derogatory to the dignity of the House, and calculated to impair their influence with the country. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Craig, of Missouri, (Dem.,) introduced a bill reviving the Tariff act of 1846. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Messrs. Curtis, Scott and Phelps severally introduced Pacific Railroad and Telegraph bills, which were referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Hamilton, of Texas, (Dem.,) offered a resolution looking to the repeal of the revenue laws and substituting direct taxation.

Mr. Curtis introduced a bill to retire superannuated officers of the Army.

The House concurred in the Senate's resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee to take action in relation to the inauguration of the equestrian statue of Washington on the 22d of February.

Mr. Burch, of California, (Dem.,) introduced a Pacific Railroad bill, which was referred to the Post-office Committee.

Mr. Morris, of Illinois, alluding to the dialogue between him and Mr. Houston, said he had been reminded by his colleagues that in answering Mr. Houston's objection to the introduction of his resolution, his language reflected on Mr. Houston's motives and personal integrity. He did not intend any such application.

Mr. Houston understood Mr. Morris' remarks as did the latter's colleagues; but, as Mr. Morris had satisfactorily explained, he withdrew his remarks.

Mr. Otero, of New-Mexico, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to organize the Territorial Government of Nevada.

Mr. Parrott, of Kansas, (Rep.,) introduced a bill repealing the act for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Mr. Eastabrook, of Nebraska, (Dem.,) introduced a bill to enable Nebraska to hold a Convention preliminary to admission into the Union.

A large number of other bills and resolutions were introduced and appropriately referred.

Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) presented the memorial of S. G. Daly, contesting the seat of Mr. Eastabrook, of Nebraska.

The House went into Committee on the President's Annual Message.

Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made a speech, taking strong Southern ground. He condemned the principles of the Republicans, and said unless a revolution in public sentiment take place in the North within the next twelve months, which he did not anticipate, a man from that section would not be permitted to travel in the South, unless he could bring evidence of conservative feeling and friendliness. The South would never submit to the enforcement of that Party's principles, which if they were ever reduced to practice, would disrupt all the ties and ligaments which bind the Union together.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, (Rep.,) replied to what he considered unjust and unfounded assaults on the Republicans. He maintained that the views of the North on the subject of Slavery are the same now as in the early and better days of the Republic. In consequence of Southern aggressions on freedom, that party sprang into existence, and soon swept its way into fifteen States of the Union. Well might the gentleman from Missouri who had just addressed the House, feel alarmed when he heard the tread of millions of free men, like a mighty army, advancing to take possession of the Government, and administer it on Republican principles.

The Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THE HARPER'S FERRY REBELLION.

Message of Gov. Letcher on the Case of Coppic—Severe Reflections on the Governor of Iowa.

The following is the Message of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, in relation to the case of Coppic, already referred to in our telegrams:

Executive Department, Feb. 13, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Delegates:

Shortly after I entered upon my Executive duties I made a requisition on the Governor of the State of Iowa, for Barclay Coppic, who had been engaged in the Harper's Ferry raid, and had fled from justice. I had satisfactory evidence that the fugitive was at that time at the residence of his mother in that State, and subsequent events have fully confirmed the accuracy of the information. The Governor refused to grant the requisition, for reasons assigned in two letters, which accompany this communication, and to which I invite your attention.

The reasons assigned are, in my judgment, exceedingly frivolous, and such as have in no previous instance, to my knowledge, influenced the action of any State Executive, in its intercourse with this Commonwealth. The course of the Governor in this matter, considered in connection with the views presented in his Inaugural Message, in relation to the occurrences and actors in the Harper's Ferry outrage, force upon my mind the conclusion that his action was taken, if not with the intention of permitting Coppic to escape, and thus shield him from just punishment, for crimes of the most serious and aggravated character, committed against the sovereignty and laws of this State, yet with a certainty that it must have that effect.

He declines to grant the requisition in his letter of the 23d of January last, upon two grounds:

First—That the affidavit "is not authenticated by the Notarial seal" of the Notary who administered the oath to the affiant. The Notary before whom the affidavit was made was duly appointed in pursuance of the laws of this Commonwealth, and his signature was accompanied by a scroll, in precise conformity with established usage and the decisions of our Courts, which recognize scrolls as seals.

The object of a Notarial seal, other than a scroll, can only be to give the document to which it is appended additional authenticity, and to show by the sanction of an official seal that the officer has greater authority than a mere individual. In this case the Executive of the State, having the appointment of the Notary, has the knowledge of his official station, and by authenticating the requisition and the documents to support it with, the great seal of the State gives greater authenticity to the signature of the notary than the notarial seal can possibly give. By the seal of the State the notary is acknowledged to be a proper officer to administer oaths—to be such an officer as he declares himself to be, and that the paper to which the officer has given his certificate is such a paper as should be received and acknowledged to be authoritative. The Governor of Iowa, therefore, had sufficient evidence to justify the issue of his warrant for the arrest of the fugitive. Indeed, he seems to have considered this reason sufficient, as he follows it with the declaration that "it is in its nature technical."

The second reason he assigns (and this he regards as conclusive) is, that the demand for the requisition should be accompanied by "the copy of an indictment found, or an affidavit made before a magistrate." The act of Congress which requires the rendition of fugitives from justice, was passed in the year 1793, and does provide that whenever the Executive authority of any State, &c., shall demand a person as a fugitive from justice, of the Executive authority of any other State, "and shall moreover produce the copy of an indictment found, or affidavit made, before a Magistrate of any State," &c., the Executive shall deliver him, &c. But the Governor of Iowa has failed to see that by an act of Congress passed on the 10th day of September, 1850, it is provided that, "in all cases in which, under the laws of the United States, oaths or affirmations or acknowledgments may now be taken or made before any Justice or Justices of the Peace, of any State or Territory, such oaths, affirmations or acknowledgments may be hereafter also taken or made by or before any notary public duly appointed in any State or Territory." This act undoubtedly recognizes notaries public as proper officers, before whom affidavits can be made, in all such cases, and completely overthrows the reason assigned by the Governor of Iowa, and makes the case so plain that argument and illustration can add nothing to it.

The Governor's second letter, dated the 24th of January, assigns another reason in justification of his refusal to grant the requisition, viz: That "it is not stated, unless it be inferentially, that Coppic committed the acts charged, in the State of Virginia." On reference to the preceding paragraph in his letter, Gov. Kirkwood uses this language: "Mr. Hunter states that from information received by him from certain persons condemned and executed in your State, (Virginia,) and from other facts which have come to his knowledge, he believes that Coppic was aiding and abetting John Brown and others, who on certain days in Virginia, committed certain crimes, and that from information recently received, he verily believes that Coppic is a fugitive from justice, escaping in this State." According to this statement of the allegations contained in the affidavit, transmitted under the seal of this State to the Governor of Iowa, the charge is clear and distinct that he crimes were committed in Virginia, and that Coppic is a fugitive from justice.

These are all the reasons assigned by the Governor of Iowa, for his extraordinary conduct in refusing to grant the requisition asked for by me, in the name and on behalf of this State. In my judgment they fall very far short of a justification.

The act of Congress provides that when a requisition is properly made for a fugitive from justice, "it shall be the duty of the Executive authority of the State or Territory, to which such person shall have fled, to cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the Executive authority making such demand, or to the agent of such authority appointed to receive the fugitive, and to cause the fugitive to be delivered to such agent when he shall appear." Comity between friendly sister States would seem to require, that in notorious cases like the present, of aggravated offences known to the whole country, the offender should not be permitted to escape, for mere technical objections. Comity would seem to require that the act of Congress should be complied with, and that the Governor should "cause him or her to be arrested and secured, and notice of the arrest to be given to the Executive authority making such demand," and suggest the defect in the requisition, and then if cured, to deliver up the offender, if not, to discharge him.

And such was the course of the patriotic and enlightened Executive of Pennsylvania in the case of Edward Hazlett, who was demanded by the name of Albert Hazlett. But when the prisoner swore that his name was not Hazlett, but Albert Harrison, instead of discharging him, he was remanded to jail by the Judge and there held, until a requisition could be awarded by Governor Wise, under his proper name.

How different has been the course of the Governor of Iowa! Instead of causing this offender "to be arrested, and secured, and notice of the arrest given to the Executive" of Virginia, *he actually published in the newspapers of his State, as I have reason to believe, his letter addressed to me, and before I could have received it, thereby giving notice to the criminal to make his escape*, before the requisition could be amended if it had been erroneous. I have also reason to believe that a messenger was dispatched, to give information to the criminal, that the agent of this State was in pursuit of him, but whether this messenger was sent by the Governor, or by some other person to whom the fact had been communicated, I am not advised.

The Virginia law upon this subject provides that "whenever any person shall be found within this State charged with treason, felony, or other crime committed in any other State, any Justice may, upon complaint on oath, or other satisfactory evidence that such person committed the offence, issue a warrant to bring the person so charged before the same, or some other Justice within the State." If it shall appear to the Justice that there is reasonable cause to believe that the complaint is true, he shall commit the offender to prison, and shall apprise the Governor thereof, "who shall thereupon communicate the same to the Executive of the State where the crime is charged to have been committed." Since I have been in office, I have executed this law by giving the required information to the Executive of Ohio. This is the comity required between friendly sister States—not the action which will refuse to arrest a flagrant offender, shield him from justice on frivolous pretexts, and then give him notice to flee. Such a course could have been prompted by no other consideration than sympathy for the criminal and the crime.

On reference to the Code of Iowa, chapter 206, page 458, under the title "Fugitives from Justice," it is provided that "whenever a demand is made upon the Governor of this State by the Executive of any other State or Territory, in any case authorized by the Constitution and laws of the United States, for the delivery of any person charged in such State or Territory with any crime, if such person is not held in custody or under bail to answer for any offence against the laws of the United States or of this State, he shall issue his warrant, under the seal of the State, authorizing the agent who makes such demand, either forthwith, or at such time as may be designated in the warrant, to take and transport such person to the line of this State at the expense of such agent, and may, also, by such warrant, require all peace officers to afford needful assistance in the execution thereof."

This section of the law clearly defines the duty of the Executive of Iowa in the case under consideration, and prescribes, in clear and distinct terms, the course to be pursued by him; and if it had been observed, we would now have had this violator of our laws in a condition to ensure his trial for the crimes charged against him. As matters now stand, it is barely possible that he may be arrested and brought to trial.

A few days ago I received the "Inaugural Address" of Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, and the paragraph relating to the recent occurrences at Harper's Ferry, shows most clearly that his feelings and sympathies are warmly enlisted on the side of John Brown and his criminal associates. While he unqualifiedly condemns the act, yet "he cannot wonder at the recent unfortunate and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry." While he does not justify it, he yet declares it was "relieved, to some extent, of its guilt, in the minds of many, by the fact that the blow was struck for Freedom and not for Slavery"—and he further says, "while the great mass of our Northern people utterly condemn the act of John Brown, they feel and they express admiration and sympathy for the disinterestedness of purpose by which they believe he was governed, and for the unflinching courage and calm cheerfulness with which he met the consequences of his failure."

The denial of this requisition, and numerous other evidences of unfriendly feeling, which are being exhibited daily by a large portion of the Northern people, and their representative men, towards the South and the institution of domestic slavery, *ought to impress upon us the necessity of adopting prompt, energetic and decided measures to protect our rights*, secure direct trade, establish manufactures, and thus achieve Southern independence. When men holding the highest official positions in the Free States "feel" and "express admiration and sympathy" for those whose characters are blackened with crimes, and whose hands are stained with the blood of innocent and unoffending citizens of the slaveholding States—when they solemnly declare that they "cannot wonder at the recent unfortunate and bloody occurrence at Harper's Ferry," we must cease to be surprised when we see the Constitution and the laws enacted for the protection of life, liberty and property disregarded, contemned and trampled upon. We must meet this spirit of aggression upon the slaveholding States, sternly and resolutely, and to this end union and harmony is indispensable to success. We must have a united South. Necessity, and duty to ourselves and those who are identified with us in interest and sympathy, alike demand it.

The Union, as formed by our fathers, has always commanded the respect and affection of the people of Virginia, and they have always been, and still are, ready to sustain and defend it. They have ever been loyal to the Constitution, and willing to render a prompt and cheerful obedience to all laws passed in pursuance thereof. Their obligations to their sister States in the surrender of fugitives from justice, and in discharge of all other duties devolving upon them, have been faithfully complied with. The Southern people ask for nothing beyond their constitutional rights, and I trust they will be satisfied with nothing less. It is time, therefore, that our Northern brethren should understand that the only means of insuring the perpetuity of the Union is to exhibit a proper respect for the rights of the States, to observe the Constitution, execute the laws, and deal justly with their brethren of all sections of the country. Such a course on their part will restore peace to a distracted country, will reunite the severed ties of affection and revive the reign of fraternal feeling.

Respectfully, JOHN LETCHER.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—A very excellent performance of "Der Freischutz" was given last night. The attendance was bad, owing partly to the weather and to the fact that an American audience does not care about this opera.

To-night, Mad. Gazzaniga, one of the grandest lyric artists we have ever had in this country, makes her last appearance prior to her departure for the South. Pacini's opera of "Saffo" has been revived for the occasion, and will afford scope for the great dramatic genius of the lady. The best artists of the Academy are in the cast.

By George!—We are requested to state for the benefit of our country cousins, that Mr. George Christy is not responsible for the miserable companies of minstrels who perambulate the country and style themselves "Christy's Minstrels." He has no traveling company, and can be seen only at Niblo's Saloon; all who pretend to be from his establishment, or connected with it, are imposters. It is a little too bad that Mr. George Christy, who has worked so hard for his fame, should be meanly pilfered of it by people who are not only deficient in his talent, but lack also his honest spirit of self-reliant industry.

English Concerts.—A series of popular concerts will be commenced at the French Theatre on Monday next, under auspices which will, we hope, insure their success. Every vocal piece will be sung in the vernacular, and a vigorous attempt will be made to restore the appetite for glee and madrigal singing. Mrs. Mozart, Miss Hawley, Mr. Cooke, Mr. Draper, and other singers have been engaged, and Mr. Pattison, the pianist, will assist. A scene from an English Opera will be interpolated to give variety and dramatic interest to the programme. The prices of admission are very low, and the enterprise will, we hope, meet with due encouragement.

Overseers of Harvard University.—A joint caucus of the Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature, on Wednesday morning, made the following nominations for Overseers of Harvard University: Dr. Gilman Kemball, of Lowell, Orthodox; Rev. Artemus Muzzy, of Newburyport, Unitarian; Hon. George Morey, of Boston, Unitarian; Hon. A. P. Marvin, of Chelsea, Baptist; and Frederick W. Crocker, of Barnstable, Unitarian.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Hon. Edward Bates of Missouri.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The life of Edward Bates presents, in its outline, a resemblance to that of Clay, Jackson and others, who, born at the South, on the eastern side of the Alleghanies, and possessed of no inheritance save that of indomitable energy of character, crossed the mountains at an early age, and—taking an active part in the movement of society around them—rose with the rising tide to fame, if not to fortune.

If the course of events with Mr. Bates has been less obtrusive than in some other examples, it has nevertheless been marked, in the result, by that gratifying success which has reared for him in the heart of the great West—the scene of his career—a monument of affection and respect, with little of the alloy which generally waits upon distinction. At the present moment the eyes of the nation are turned upon him, as one of the candidates for the Presidency, and doubtless for the very reason that the dignified and even tenor of his life, has never been stained by any of those meretricious arts which mark the progress of the demagogue. He belongs to that school of statesmen who once filled, with honor to themselves and profit to the country, the highest offices, and who held, according to the words of the celebrated Lowndes, that "the Presidency of the United States is an office neither to be sought nor refused." If he is called by the people to preside over their national interests, it will doubtless be from a profound conviction that the time has come when the necessities of a crisis demand at the head of the General Government, not capacity only, but integrity and patriotism, as prominent and commanding attributes of character.

Edward Bates was born in Virginia A. D. 1793, on the banks of James River, in the County of Goochland, some thirty miles above Richmond. His ancestors, on the paternal as well as the maternal side, were Quakers of high respectability, who had long been settled in this region. His father, Thomas F. Bates, and his mother, Caroline M. Woodman, were, in fact, married in Quaker meeting, according to the simple forms of that virtuous people, A. D. 1771.

It appears, however, that there was a spirit in the father not altogether in unison with the creed of his sect, for as the haughty Lord Cornwallis overran Virginia in 1781, his love of country broke through his sectarianism, and he volunteered as a private soldier; placing himself, with others, under command of Lafayette, he shared in the honors of the celebrated victory at Yorktown. For this act, which we doubt not even Quaker hearts of the present day will forgive if not applaud, he lost his membership with the Society, though by no means the respect of the community at large. He had a numerous family—seven sons and five daughters—all of whom lived to mature age, and though he died in middle life, he was universally esteemed as a good and worthy man.

The mother, though maintaining the general faith and manners of her Quaker breeding, appears to have possessed extraordinary energy of body and mind. She lived to the age of 90, and successfully administered her large household with moderate means. She seems to have impressed those principles of moral courage, truth and honor, upon her children, which doubtless account for their remarkable success in life.

Edward Bates, the subject of our sketch, was the youngest of this numerous family. He was early left an orphan by the death of his father, but several of his brothers were now well established, and bestowed upon him their kind and careful attention. One of them, especially—Benjamin Bates, of Hanover, who was a man of great intelligence—took him in charge, and as he had received no other instruction than that given him at the fireside by his father, he put him in a regular course of study, and personally superintended his progress. After a time, another brother provided for his entrance into the Maryland Academy of St. Mary's Hall, where he continued for three years, making preparations to enter Princeton College.

But when these preliminary studies were nearly completed, he met with a misfortune, which for a time clouded his prospects. He broke his leg, and so severely, that he was disabled for two years. Fully recovered at last, and now eighteen, he cast about for a profession. The military spirit of his father seemed to burn within him, taking the direction of a passion for the Navy. His kinsman, James Pleasants, then a member of Congress, and afterwards Governor of Virginia, knowing the youth's predilections, procured for him a midshipman's warrant, then the special object of his ambition.

His hopes, thus apparently about to be realized, were, however, doomed to a bitter disappointment. His mother still had so much of the Quaker sentiment in her heart that she could not think of "fighting" as a profession for her son. She approved the example of her husband, that of taking up arms for the defence of his country, actually invaded by an enemy but war, as a trade, a means of living—this being the light in which the subject was presented to her mind—was shocking to all her feelings and habits of thought. Edward, under a quiet demeanor, had a pertinacity of will, and a resoluteness of purpose, not easily subjugated. A long and severe conflict ensued; but at last a mother's counsel, entreaties and tears prevailed, and the youth who had ardently dreamed of bold deeds and gallant adventures upon the sea, was obliged to turn his eyes in other directions, where neither taste nor ambition seemed to invite him. How well his submission to a rule of duty—that "First Commandment with promise"—painful as it was for the time, has been rewarded, is abundantly shown by his subsequent career.

Thus disappointed in his cherished hopes, and for a time greatly depressed, still Edward Bates did not despair. The doors of a "wide, wide world" soon opened before him. His brother Frederick, was Secretary of the Territory of Missouri—the "Far West" of that day; and we may add, having gone there at an early period, he held the office from 1807 to 1820, by successive appointments from Jefferson, Madison and Monroe. After Missouri became a State, he was elected by the people as its second Governor.

This brother now gave Edward an invitation to join him at St. Louis, promising to render him such assistance as he might require. Accordingly he made preparations to go; but at this moment Virginia was threatened by the British fleet hovering along its coasts, and apparently meditating an attack upon Norfolk. The whole country was thrown into alarm, and the Governor of the State having called for volunteers to proceed to the defence of Norfolk, Edward, emulating his father's example, enlisted as a private soldier, and marched to that place. Here he served from February to October, 1813, being honored with promotion, first as corporal, and afterwards as sergeant.

In the following Spring, resuming his plan of migrating to the West, he first crossed the Mississippi, in April 1814, having made the long journey on horseback. Joining his brother at St. Louis, he immediately devoted himself to the study of the law. It was in his nature to do nothing by halves; the task upon which he had entered was therefore a stern one. His education had by no means qualified him to tread even the vestibule of this "learned profession," which, in a liberal sense, demands a more thorough training, and a wider range of knowledge than any other; which, indeed, beside its technical requisitions, seeks to master and appropriate to its use, all the learning of all the schools.

The profession of the law at that time in St. Louis was by no means of such a nature as to promise success to a feeble or unskillful practitioner. This city—though situated on the verge of the unbroken wilderness, and then surrounded by bands of savages—had been founded at an early period, and, under the Government of France, had become the residence of several French families of wealth and refinement. Many energetic and aspiring Americans were gathering here, as well from the Northern as the Southern States. From these causes, society presented much of the rude vigor of a new country, blent with something of the refinement of the higher European civilization. At the same time, the geographical position of St. Louis made it the point of rendezvous for the daring explorers of the more Western World; it was the dépôt and point of departure for the hunters and trappers who swept the wilderness to the crowns of the Rocky Mountains; and ere long, the centre of the adventurous caravan trade with Northern Mexico. It also soon became a mart for the towns, cities and States which at length sprung up on the higher waters of the Missouri, and the prolific regions along the banks of the many-branched Mississippi. This focus of these large and adventurous enterprises was necessarily characterized by these conditions of its nature and position; the merchants of St. Louis, at a very early period, became noted for their general intelligence, as well as for their far-sighted and skillful commercial combinations. Many persons of distinguished ability figured in various professions, and that of the law, at an early date, was filled with men who acquired national fame.

Young Bates readily comprehended the arena in which he sought to perform a part, and for which, as we have stated, his education had furnished so slight a preparation. He had received a rudimentary English education; had dipped into the Greek and Latin classics; and, while assisting his brother in his duties as Clerk of the County of Hanover, had acquired some technical knowledge of legal forms he had also devoted a large mass of miscellaneous reading. This was all his stock in trade.

He, however, bent himself to his task, and with a purpose not merely to win the common honors of the legal profession, but to make himself master of those accessories of general learning, necessary to the accomplished advocate. He had a high mark, and labored accordingly. He entered the office of a distinguished lawyer of St. Louis, Rufus Eaton, afterwards Delegate of the Territory of Missouri in Congress, a worthy graduate of the renowned law school at Litchfield, Connecticut, established by Judge Reeve, and in which Calhoun, and many other celebrated American lawyers and statesmen, North and South, received their legal education.

After three years of diligent preparation, Mr. Bates was admitted to the Bar, and speedily entered upon a career of success, which has continued to the present day. Yet, amid the exigencies of his profession, he found time to make himself familiar with a wide range of ancient as well as modern literature, and especially stored his mind with political knowledge. His conversation, his writings and his speeches, afford striking evidence of the vast treasures he thus accumulated and made his own.

In 1818 Mr. Bates was appointed prosecuting attorney for the Northern Circuit, and held the office till Missouri became a State. In 1820, he was one of the representatives for St. Louis County in the Convention which formed the Constitution of the State of Missouri. The State Government went into immediate operation, and though he was but twenty-seven years of age, he was appointed by the Governor its first Attorney-General.

In 1822 Mr. Bates resigned this office, and being elected a representative in the State Legislature, served in that capacity. In 1824 he was appointed by President Monroe United States Attorney for the district of Missouri. In 1826 he was elected to Congress and served for two years, being the sole representative of the State. In 1830 he was elected to the State Senate, where he served four years. In 1834 he was again a representative in the State Legislature, taking an active and an influential part in the important session devoted to the revision of the laws.

From this period, except that he served as Judge of the Land Court of St. Louis County from 1853 to 1856, Mr. Bates has refused to accept office, though it has been tendered to him with every condition that could gratify ambition—a fact explained by his domestic affairs. In 1823 he was married to Julia D. Coulter, of South Carolina, one of a remarkable family of sisters, who severally married Wm. C. Preston, the eloquent and impassioned orator and Senator; Judge Harper and Dr. Means, all distinguished citizens of South Carolina; H. G. Gamble, a profound lawyer and Chief Justice of Missouri, and Edward Bates, the subject of this sketch.

By this marriage Judge Bates has had seventeen children, eight of whom survive, and some of whom are respectably established in life. The claims of such a family upon a conscientious and devoted father, it may be readily conceived, were superior to all the allurements of office. In 1847 he was called upon to preside over the Harbor and River Convention, which met at Chicago. The assembly was large and brought together many of the leading men, politicians, statesmen and others, from various parts of the United States. In closing the proceedings, he delivered an address which made a profound impression. Its eloquence, its patriotism, its large and statesmanlike views, thrilled the hearts of the assembly. Those who were present still speak with enthusiasm of the emotion which it created. From that time the public mind has been turned toward Mr. Bates as one of the great men of the country.

In 1850 he was appointed Secretary of War by President Fillmore; his peculiar fitness for the situation, on account of his acquaintance with the Great West, and his familiar knowledge, connected with the duties of the office, were acknowledged by the immediate ratification of the Senate. An ample field for political ambition was thus opened to him, unsought and unexpected, but he was obliged to decline it on account of what he deemed his duty to his family.

At the time of his appointment Mr. Bates was in Virginia. Hearing, at the end of a fortnight, of what had taken place, he went to Washington and was strongly urged by the President and all the members of the Cabinet, to accept the office. After he had peremptorily declined, Mr. Fillmore offered him, by letter, the Secretaryship of the Department of the Interior, and so anxious was he to bring him into the Government that he begged Mr. Bates to name some place which he would accept.

It may also be here stated that in 1850 Mr. Bates was urged, by his friends and fellow-citizens, to become a candidate for the United States Senate, for the State of Missouri, and under circumstances which almost assured his election; but he declined, and Mr. Geyer was chosen.

In 1852, he was the first choice of the Convention, which met at St. Louis, for the Vice-Presidency, and was nominated for that office in the Whig Convention of that year at Baltimore. His known Free-Soil sentiments were, however, urged against him, and Mr. Graham was selected—a mistake which may yet be rectified.

Such is a brief outline of Judge Bates' public life; it presents, however, only a narrow view of his genius, his acquirements and his influence. As we have intimated, he has been a profound student, and is an accomplished scholar in a liberal sense of the term—a fact recognized by the degree of LL D. conferred upon him by Harvard University in 1858.

His beneficent influence over a new country, exercised for forty years, during which society has passed from log cabins to the rich, refined and populous city, is testified by the universal love, honor and respect of the community around him. These sentiments are entertained by people of all classes, rich and poor, and especially by the numerous foreigners who have founded their homes in this region. His steady and enlightened efforts in behalf of education, religion and every civilizing institution, are abundantly recorded in the annals of Missouri, and especially in those of St. Louis.

Though Mr. Bates has not been a professed politician, and has generally declined office, especially of late years, he has still exercised great influence by his counsel, and by his numerous and effective writings, in times of public emergency. In 1850, being at Washington, during the discussion of the Compromise Measures, and impressed with the importance of the crisis, he exerted his influence in their behalf, though he regretted some of their features.

In the early part of his career—that is, when he was about eight and twenty years of age, and then Attorney-General of Missouri—he took a leading part in obtaining the consent of the State to the "Solemn Act, &c," establishing the Missouri Compromise. The opinions then indicated on the subject of Slavery, as we shall here have occasion to show, have never been changed.

In respect to his political principles, we may state that Judge Bates, whenever he has been called into public life, has sustained those of the Whigs of the school of Henry Clay. In regard to Slavery, he entertains the general principles of his Quaker ancestors, believing it to be wrong in principle, and only to be tolerated as a transient institution. He is a friend of gradual emancipation, and coincides with the movement now going on in Missouri for gradually putting an end, by the consent of the people, to the institution there. He is, and has long been, a firm advocate of the Republican doctrine that Slavery is local and not national, and ought not to be extended into the Territories of the United States.

In 1846, Mr. Bates' aged mother died, having emancipated, by will, the few slaves that remained to her. A few years since, his sister, Sarah Bates, then living with her brother at St. Louis, but having set free a portion of her slaves at an earlier date, emancipated the remainder, thirty two in number, by a formal deed.

Mr. Bates himself has acted in a similar manner. Some fifteen years ago, having only three slaves, two of them left him, and he permitted them to go at large without pursuit; one only remained—a young man of 20 years of age, by the name of Adam White. He signified to his master a desire to go to Liberia; to this Mr. Bates assented, but represented to him that as he had only been a house-waiter, he was hardly fitted to enter upon the severe duties of the position he desired. He, therefore, advised him to remain five years, and qualify himself by education and learning a trade, to make sure of success. Adam assented joyfully to this plan, and pursued it with energy. Mr. Bates' sons, then school-boys, taught him in the evenings, reading, writing and arithmetic; he was then sent for a time to a cooper, who instructed him in his trade. After this, he was placed with a shoemaker, whose art he also mastered. The five years had now expired, and Adam, provided by Mr. Bates with the tools for his two trades, and a moderate outfit of money and clothing, was dispatched to Liberia. Here he has prospered, and is now an elder in the Baptist church. This was Mr. Bates' last slave.

Our sketch would, of course, be incomplete, if to these notices of Mr. Bates' public life we did not add a description of his more personal traits of character. He is now at the zenith of his powers, with a mind full of the treasures of history and familiar with every step of our national progress during thirty years of personal observation. He is not only remarkable for amenity of manners, but also for unflinching firmness. His power of subduing and ruling the minds of others by his persuasive eloquence, is not more conspicuous than his ability to repel and chastise every encroachment upon his personal honor or dignity. The annals of the bar of Missouri afford abundant illustrations of this. When once he has decided as to what is right, he is inaccessible to any change from whatever quarter it may be suggested. To this combination of skill in manner and firmness of purpose and principle, we may impute the weight and influence attached to his name, even though he has shunned rather than courted the political arena. To his large heart, ever beating with love for his kindred and his country, we impute the unsought popularity which he enjoys.

In evidence of Judge Bates' firmness and courage, we may cite a few anecdotes, perhaps unknown to most of our readers. At a very early period, the able but imperious and dogmatic Thos. H. Benton gained a political ascendancy in Missouri, which he ruled with a rod of iron. Every one who did not bow to him the knee of submission, was denounced and defied. Mr. Benton was a Democrat—Mr. Bates a Whig. Collision between two such men, both prominent in the State, could hardly be avoided. While Mr. Bates was in Congress a difficulty arose, which resulted in his publication of several very severe and distinct charges against Mr. Benton. These were printed, signed by Mr. Bates, and distributed by his authority among the members of Congress. For once, at least, Benton had met his match; he adopted the better part of valor, and made no reply—a homage to Mr. Bates, long afterwards acknowledged in a manner honorable to both parties.

In 1854, Benton having lost his place in the Senate, was candidate for Governor of Missouri. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, which Benton resisted, was the hinge of the election. During the exciting canvass, Benton and Bates, so long estranged, and indeed, politically hostile, chanced to be of the same opinion and the same party. In the midst of the contest, Benton, doubtless softened by years, and chastened by defeat, for the first time in his life, sought reconciliation with an adversary. He met Mr. Bates, and giving him his hand, said with characteristic point and egotism: "Sir, you have been Tom Benton's worthy enemy; you are still more worthy to be his friend." And they were friends, till the great Missourian was laid in his grave.

An equally remarkable tribute to the manliness and courage of Mr. Bates was rendered by the renowned McDuffie, of South Carolina. While both were in Congress—more than thirty years ago—the latter made some statements which Mr. Bates deemed personally offensive. An apology though demanded was not offered, and he addressed McDuffie a note, suggesting the consequences of further refusal Upon this, satisfactory explanations were immediately rendered.

Opposite to the City of St. Louis, in the Mississippi, is a low, wooded tract of land, which, from the use to which it has been sometimes put, has acquired the title of Bloody Island. Some years since, in this place, Joshua Barton, brother of Senator Barton from the State of Missouri, and law-partner of Mr. Bates, was shot in a duel by Stephen Rector, then Surveyor-General of Missouri and Illinois—the occasion of this being certain severe charges published by Barton against Rector. Mr. Bates was absent, and heard nothing of the duel till all was over. Knowing the truth of the charges made by his associate and friend, and deeply lamenting his loss, he immediately reaffirmed the accusations against Rector, and gave them to the public with his name attached. He was fiercely threatened by Rector and his coadjutors, but they never ventured upon any other reply than angry and impotent words.

In regard to the personal appearance of Mr. Bates a graphic writer in the Chicago *Free Press* gives the following description, under date of July, 30, 1859:

"Happening recently at St. Louis, a friend suggested a drive out to Judge Bates' residence, which is just beyond the city limits, and about four miles from the Court-house. There being a vacation in most of the courts, he was enjoying a few days' relaxation from the drudgery of his very large practice, to which, during term time, he laboriously devotes himself; and we had a most delightful visit of several hours, looking through his fine garden, examining his extensive grapery, and discussing the politics of the day in the most free and unreserved manner.

I had not seen Mr. Bates since the great Harbor and River Convention in this city, twelve years ago, over which he presided. His magnificent speech at its adjournment, which so entranced the stenographers, as well as the audience, that no full report of it was ever written out, lingers on my memory yet, as a very masterpiece of eloquence, and justifies the eulogy of that veteran of the Press, Thurlow Weed, that it deserved a place in the highest class of American oratory. He has changed in personal appearance less than I expected to find, and his iron constitution seems entirely unimpaired. The gray hairs of age are seen on his head, but they by no means predominate; and, although just 65, his step is firm, his eye clear, being able to read without spectacles, and his back-bone as stanch as most people's at 40. His family is a long-lived one; his mother not dying till 90, and a maiden sister still living in his house at 82. He atributes his vigorous health to constant occupation (although I should give his temperate habits a large share of the credit;) for, not being blessed with a superfluity of the world's goods, and having been blessed, as is usual in such cases, with a large family, he has lived a laborious life, and schooled himself to enjoy the toils of his profession. Reminding you, as he does, of the statesmen of the olden time, he has illustrated their example by his own unconcern for the honors of political life. Aware too, that his name is on many lips in connection with the Presidency, he never alluded to it in our whole conversation, although he spoke several times of the sad results which the country might expect, if the present Administration was succeeded by one kindred to it in sentiment, and of the auspicious future to which a union of the Opposition might lead."

A writer in the New-York Times speaks as follows:

"Mr. Bates lives in a plain, though large and handsome brick house, recently erected on a commanding site, four miles west of the city. His style of living is simple but generous, the administration of the household being conducted with the utmost order and system. His table has all the abundance characteristic of the teeming West; the meal is never tasted till the blessing is asked from on high. At an early hour in the morning, the family, servants and all, summoned by the big bell, are collected in the parlor. Here a chapter in the Holy Book is read, and the prayer offered. Family prayer also closes the duties and pleasures of the day.

In person, Mr. Bates is a little below the middle height, but of substantial form. His general aspect presents a mixture of modesty and dignity. His hair and beard are full, and silvered in patches; his countenance is cheerful and lively, and during conversation exhibits rapid transitions with the play of his mind; his brow is prominent, and his eye piercing, manifesting a high development of the perceptive faculties. He is eloquent by nature, and is one of the most finished orators of the great West: as a lawyer, he stands in the front rank.

I have not heard him in public, but I have listened to his conversation, which is in the highest degree winning and instructive. In early life Mr. Bates came much in contact with the old French settlers of this region, and from them, I suspect, derived some of that courtesy and refinement which characterize him; probably, too, his intercourse with them, and his habit of speaking their language, contributed to that perfection of elocution which gives a zest to all he says. At all events, his mind is full, his knowledge exact, his recollection clear, prompt and positive. His imagination is lively, and humorous associations constantly flash over his discourse. He abounds in anecdote, historical and personal, and frequently illustrates his views by incidents connected with his own experience and observation."

We cannot properly close this brief and imperfect sketch without a distinct declaration that it is written in no derogation of other candidates for the Presidency. The claims of these are presented by their friends; we speak of one already in the list, offering the record of his life as evidence of his fitness for that high office. His principles are such as may bring into alliance and coöperation the Republicans, Whigs and Union men, who form a decided majority of the nation. His great national heart has already touched the sympathy of the masses, and once placed before the people as a candidate, they would rise in their might and crown him with success. His nomination and his election could provoke no just cry of sectionalism, as he is a Virginian by birth, and ranks Thomas Jefferson among his kindred; he is allied to many leading families of South Carolina by marriage; he is a citizen of a Slave State, and though opposed to the extension of Slavery, makes no war upon the institution where it is constitutionally established; and finally, if nominated, would doubtless obtain the electoral vote of three Slave States—Missouri, Delaware and Maryland,—with a considerable vote in Kentucky and Tennessee. He would also have many friends in all the Southern States.

He is of the West—that rich, populous and powerful section of our country, which may happily and appropriately be the mediator, to reconcile the irritated and alienated North and South. He is from a quarter which would naturally render him the promoter of great national improvements, including a Pacific Railroad, and which would bind the country together, in new and lasting bonds. He is eminently a national man; and if elected, would restore that policy which has been alike sanctioned by leading Northern and Southern statesmen; he would bring back to the North that consideration in the Government, from which she has been excluded, and that without revulsion on the part of the South. His administration would find numerous and able advocates, North, South, East and West. His election would be the triumph of the Republican doctrine—sanctioned by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin, and other fathers of the country—that Slavery is a local, not a national institution, and while it cannot be interfered with in the States, it is not to be introduced into the free Territories of the United States. It would be at once a rebuke and a chastisement of the political party which now, for the first time, has erected the idol of Slavery, and calls upon its devotees to fall down and worship it, as a beneficent, Bible institution, to be extended and perpetuated forever. It would bring peace to the country, and quiet and contentment to every portion of it. On the contrary, the election of any Democratic candidate, who must of course seek to maintain and propagate these new sectional doctrines, is certain to prolong agitation and render more intense the "irrepressible conflict."

AGRICULTURE AT YALE.

Final Lecture of Mr. Tucker on English Farming—Discussion on Drainage—Hon. Josiah Quincy on the Profits of Farming—The Soiling of Cattle.

Yale College, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

Mr. Tucker gave his concluding lecture on English Agriculture this morning. He discoursed more particularly, to-day, on the different breeds of stock in England, the implements used there, the high system of manuring they adopt, and on drainage. He mentioned four lessons more especially to be drawn from English farming: First, that in the increased growth of meat we must take our first step toward our increased productions of grain. "No cattle, no dung; no dung, no cow," is the British farmer's proverb,—and this motto should be rung in the ears of every farmer in America; second, that without good drainage, which is to the land what circulation of the blood is to the animal, manure and labor are thrown away; third, that the farmer's business is to grow grain, not weeds; fourth, that it is sometimes good policy to go outside the farm for manure for the farm, and fifth, that we should pay more heed to the lessons of Science as well as Practice, in order that the two, hand in hand, may unite in educating, experimenting and explaining where either alone could only blindly speculate or blindly delve.

Mr. Tucker might have added another lesson to this list,—one which he has evidently well learned himself, but one which, perhaps, was too obvious to his audience to need mentioning, and that is the absence in English society of that false modesty so common among us.

Judge French spoke again this afternoon on drainage, the particular topic being the arrangement and the cost of drains. Drains should be arranged in paralleled lines for the sake of convenience, and with a fall of not less than three inches to the one hundred feet for the minor drains; however, English engineers assert that a fall of two inches in a thousand will answer, if a greater cannot be had. A continuous fall is necessary, and low places therefore must be filled up. The outlets should be as few as possible, and should be built of solid masonry, protected by an iron grating, hung on hinges, to prevent the entrance of frogs or mice.

The cost of drainage can be classed under these several heads, viz.: engineering, excavation, tile, cellars, outlets and laying the pipes. Engineering should always be resorted to, as by this means you can tell just where to put your drains to the best advantage. The expense of this is small, compared with its benefits. Excavation has been estimated to average, for a ditch sixteen inches wide at top and four inches at the bottom, 33⅓ cents per rod; tiles at $10 per thousand, will cost 16⅔ cents per rod: thus making the cost of a common tile-drain, without cellars, 50 cents per rod, exclusive of laying down pipes and building the outlets. Tile ought not to cost more than brick. They are more easily made, take less material and less burning. There is no reason why they should not be furnished at $5 per thousand, or even less. The laying down is a trifling matter; a man will lay half a mile a day. For stone drains, which are more costly generally, and not so good, because more liable to obstruction, a larger excavation must be made than for tile. Two feet wide at the top, one and a half at the bottom, and four feet deep is the best size for these. In this there is twice the amount of earth to remove that is required in the case of tile. The cost of this may be put at 50 cents per rod, though at the rate of excavation for tile it would be 66⅔. Hauling stone, two cart loads to a rod, is 50 cents, laying down 25 cents, making the total cost $1 25, or two and one-half times the cost of tile. At thirty feet apart, the cost of tile draining may be set down at $44 per acre.

After Judge French, Prof. Bremer lectured on hops. This crop, said he, is one of growing importance. In 1840 there were grown in this country 1,238,000 pounds, and in 1850 3,497,000 pounds, showing an increase of threefold. Its use dates back only three or four centuries, when the Germans used it to malt beer. The annual amount consumed at present in England is about 40,000,000 pounds, and the income to the Government from duties thereon is $1,000,000. The demand for hops in this country increases with the demand for beer, and this increases with the increase of the Teutonic element of our population. Hops require a moist, cool climate, and a deep, rich soil. No crop, unless it be tobacco, is more exhausting. Its botanical name is *hamulus lupulus*, or wolf-plant, so named because it is a gross feeder. A crop which would produce 2,000 pounds of leaves, vines and flowers to an acre after drying, requires 735 pounds of ash in its composition. The amount of nitrogen in the same quantity would be 130 pounds. Any manures are good, but especially those containing potash, lime, and phosphoric acid. The situation should be sheltered, otherwise the wind may do it much injury. Clay soils are best if not too wet. The best form in which to plant the vines is that of the quincunx, which means disposing of them in squares, one vine on each corner, and a fifth in the middle. This order repeated indefinitely forms a plantation with rows running in every direction; 1,400 plants are sufficient for an acre, and their distance with this number will be six feet apart. Plant one staminate plant to every two hundred pistilate plants. Apply every year 300 pounds of guano and 100 pounds of super-phosphate. Stir the soil every Spring by means of a three-tined fork to the depth of 18 inches. Trim every Spring by cutting out all but three buds at the crown of the root. Three poles from 15 to 18 feet high are necessary to each hill. Pick, when ripe, and dry in a kiln with a current of hot dry air passing over them. Fumigate with the fumes of sulpher a few times while drying, as this preserves the lupuline or valuable principle of hops, which otherwise escapes. Bag as you bag wool, otherwise they absorb moisture and mould. The wire-worm, hop fly, green fly, and other insects, are often very destructive, and for which there is no remedy. A hop plantation may last several centuries if highly manured. The advantages of its cultivation are the great profits, which sometimes amount to as much in one year as the land on which they grew is worth. This, however, is not often the case.

HON. JOSIAH QUINCY ON THE PROFITS OF FARMING.

Last evening in spite of the storm, and notwithstanding the fact that another "Boston orator" was to address a New-Haven audience at the same time, a goodly number of people assembled at the Temple to listen to Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., on "The Profits of Farming and the Position of Farmers." I doubt not that Mr. Stone was good, but I believe that Mr. Quincy was better, even to a promiscuous audience. His chief aim was to show that farming if rightly undertaken and rightly managed, is a profitable business, and this point was set forth with such ease of style and force of argument as to convince some of our farmers at least that too many of their class are poor because they do not apply to their occupation the simplest rules of business. He showed that a farm should be to the farmer what a ship is to the shipowner, or a factory to the manufacturer—that is, it should be his fixed capital, which is useless unless the possessor have circulating capital enough to render it valuable. He showed that in England, where they farm at a profit, six to ten times the rent of the land is needed to carry on the farm, and that if American farmers wish to make as much money as the English, they must, like them, reduce their fixed capital to circulating, in other words, they must sell a part of their land in order the better to work what is left.

CONVERSATION ON THE SOILING OF CATTLE.

Thursday, Feb. 16, 1860.

At the discussion this morning, Mr. Quincy alluded to the advantage of the soiling system—his pet subject—in doing away with interior fences on a farm. These, said he, are a great nuisance, besides taking up valuable space; they hinder plowing, raking, tedding and other operations of farming by horse-power. Tedding by horse-power is something new in this country, though practiced in England extensively. The tedder is a cylinder, revolving on an axle supported by two wheels, like a Delano horse-rake. This cylinder revolves with rapidity, and is furnished with teeth, which pick up the grass and flirt it off in a shower behind the machine. It will do the work of ten or twelve of those Irish gentlemen who pick up and turn over every lick of hay as though they were fearful of breaking it. The horse-fork is also a labor-saving instrument. It also avoids the very disagreeable work of unloading hay in a hot day and in a close barn.

But the great advantage of the soiling system is, it saves manure. It economizes food, it is true, and keeps cattle in better condition, but its chief excellence consists in the amount of manure it will make. The solid manure from each animal, kept up the year round, will average three and a half cords a year. This, with the liquid manure, composted, as it ought to be, with muck, will make twenty cords, of a value equal to that usually carted out from a farmer's barnyard. Four or five hundred cords of muck are annually dug out on my farm, and left exposed to the weather in Winter. This is used, when dry, to put behind the cattle in a trench made for the purpose. After it is saturated it is removed to a cellar below, where it would be worked over by the pigs were it not too miry for them to work in. This makes, in the course of a year, a vast pile of manure; so much, indeed, as to remind one of the Augean stables of antiquity, and to seem to require the services of a second Hercules for its removal. The soiling system is almost universally adopted in Europe. It may not be practicable here, except on a large scale, though almost every farmer can use it to help him through the drouths of our Summers. In case the drouth does not come, his crops, which he has planted for soiling, can be cut and made into fodder for Winter use. The supply of milk, under the soiling system, is much more regular, because the cows are regularly fed, regularly attended, and fed always with the same kind of food. For soiling, sow Winter rye, to be cut early in the Spring, and in the Spring sow oats or barley every ten days, so as to have a regular supply in just the right season, that is, when the plant is in its milk. Indian corn is also a good crop for later use.

Mr. Quincy here spoke of seeding down land to grass. He had found it a good plan to break up a meadow after haying. Manure well on the turned soil and sow grass seed only. The next season he had cut from two to two and a half tons to the acre where the previous season he had cut almost nothing.

Question—Do you buy any manure? No; but I buy cotton seed cake to feed my cows. This is at present prices the most valuable feed to be had—a ton of it being worth, as the chemists estimate, three tons of hay. It is now worth $27 per ton in Boston. Linseed cake is also valuable, and English farmers wonder how American farmers will let it be exported in such vast quantities as it is.

Judge French asked Mr. Quincy if he fed roots. No. Linseed cake and hay is the sole food—three pounds of the former per day, with cut hay.

Question by Mr. Jas. B. Olcott—Do you not raise any grain? No; I am a milkman, and raise only grass and those crops which are necessary for soiling purposes.

Mr. Bartlett asked what Mr. Quincy's advice would be to young farmers here, in regard to going West—alluding to Mr. Q.'s travels there.

Answer—If a young man will be content here with the same living that he will be obliged to put up with there, he can make money here as well as there. They have no idea of what decent living is there. Then, too, there is no society at the West—no schools fit to be called such—no aristocracy. There is a perfect equality there; your Irish gentleman who curries your horse feels himself to be your equal, and not unfrequently your superior. Civilization is in an embryo state, society not yet having advanced to that perfection which we see at the East.

Question—How does soiling affect breeding?

Answer—I do not think it prejudicial. I am not a stock raiser myself, but farm merely for the profit. I buy my cows in Vermont and New-Hampshire, though sometimes I raise a likely heifer calf. There are cows in my stable whose maternal ancestors have been there for eight or ten generations past.

Prof. Thucher asked if ventilation was attended to. Yes, and with great care.

Question—Is lucerne grown on your farm? It is difficult to make it yield a good crop, and I don't consider it profitable.

Mr. Quincy was here obliged to leave the Convention, and the subject of root crops was introduced by Judge French, and an animated debate held on this topic until the lecture hour arrived. AGRICOLA.

PERSONAL.

A gentleman who recently retired from a highly-respectable Manchester house, in consequence of the deep involvement of his private affairs, died a few days ago, with liabilities to the amount, as currently reported, of £70,000, towards meeting which there will be very few assets; £43,000 of his liabilities consisted of money borrowed from a single individual. His life was insured to the amount of £10,000, but some of the policies were mortgaged to creditors. He is said to have died from disease of the heart, but there is no doubt that the involved state of his affairs hastened his death.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says that the services of Rev. Henry A. Wise, Jr., Rector of the Church of the Saviour, West Philadelphia, are attended by large numbers of Episcopalians. His style is different from that of his distinguished father, the Governor of Virginia, in that it is simple and direct. Mr. Wise is eloquent in delivery, although much embarrassed by a bronchial affliction which at times entirely prevents articulation, and interrupts him with a distressing cough. In appearance he is youthful and delicate, and when animated his gesticulation is graceful.

Mr. Rarey, who is about departing for the East, with the view of making acquaintance with the steeds of the Prophet in the Arabian desert, gave, on the 12th of January, his farewell lecture to an English audience, in Mr. Allen's Riding-school, Bryanston-square. The audience consisted almost entirely of the cabmen and omnibus drivers of the metropolis, who had been thus gathered together at the invitation of the Society for the Suppression of Cruelty to Animals, to oblige whom Mr. Rarey gave his lecture free.

Rev. Samuel Hollingsworth, formerly of Stockport, Columbia County, N. Y., has accepted a call from St. Peter's Church, at Port Chester, and has entered upon the performance of his duties. The Ladies' Aid Association of that Parish, with the assistance of others, undertook the charge of putting the Rector's house in order and provisioning it in anticipation of the arrival of his family. A new parsonage is to be erected at the cost of $5,000.

The *Churchman* has the following bit of gossip concerning Prof. Huntington, late of Harvard College: "We have no authority for saying, though we have heard it mentioned by gentlemen who may be supposed to know, that it is the intention of Dr. Huntington to become a candidate for Orders in the Church. The character of his late pulpit efforts imparts probability to the supposition."

Mr. Gideon J. Tucker publishes a denial of the statement that he had been appointed on a Commitee to write the history of the antecedents of the Cagger Delegation to Charleston. He says: "I am a member of no such Committee, and I do not propose to write or publish any attack upon the 'antecedents' of the gentlemen who will contest the seats of myself or my colleagues at that Convention."

The *Churchman* announces that in consequence of the long-continued illness of Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, and his probable inability for some time to return to the City, he has requested Hon. D. H. Conrad, of Virginia, his colleague on the Committee on the Duty of the Laity, to assume the office of Chairman, and convene the Sub-Committee to prepare the necessary address.

Mr. Nichols, Superintendent of the Chicago Reform School, left for Europe in the *City of Manchester* yesterday. A crowd of children from the Hamersley-street Industrial School and Boys' Meeting, and from the Newsboys Lodging-House, met him at the pier to take leave. Mr. Nichols proposes to visit the principal reformatory institutions of Europe.

A monument has been erected in Broughty-Ferry, in memory of the late Dr. Dick. The design consists of an obelisk, fourteen feet high, upon a pedestal of a corresponding character. The inscription is as follows: "In memory of Thomas Dick, LL.D., author of *The Christian Philosopher*, &c. Born 1774. Died 1857.

The only electoral body out of Imperial control is *L'Academie Francaise*. It has met for the choice of a subcessor to the arm-chair, No 13, lately sat on by De Tocqueville, and the voting was put off to Feb 2 No one but an "opposition" candidate has any chance, and Lacordaire is still the favorite.

The Green-street Jewish Congregation, in Louisville, Ky., have been successful in obtaining the services of the Rev. Isaac Marks, of New-York, as their minister. He is highly recommended by Dr. Adler, of London, and Dr. Raphall, of New-York.

The Florentines have been negotiating with a Vienna gentleman for the purchase af a Titian portrait of Paul III, that Pope being of the house of Savoy, for presentation to Victor Emanuel, but the owner refuses £4,000 for it.

Edmond About's duel at Meudon is the talk of literary circles. He was winged by a small dabbler in journalism, editor of the *Orpheon*, a musical organ.

Rev. Dr. Littlejohn, of New-Haven, has decided to accept the call, recently tendered by the Church of the Holy Trinity, at Brooklyn.

Baron Poerio's health, which had suffered so much in the prisons of Naples, is now threatened by typhus fever.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Dr. Breda, of Natchitoches Parish, La., has devoted much time to experiment with grapes. The result, says the Natchitoches *Union*, is the complete success of his efforts in producing grapes of the most superior quality, and a demonstration of the fact that wine can be raised profitably, with comparatively little expense. By grafting the best varieties from France upon the wild grape vines that grow so luxuriantly in the parish, he has now bearing plants that cannot be excelled in Europe. The *Union* predicts the raising of wine in North Louisiana, at no distant period, which will command the suffrages of amateurs.

A curious case of abduction is reported by the Cleveland papers. A daughter of Mr. William Parker left home on the 2d inst. to visit her friends in the village. Her prolonged absence alarmed her parents, who succeeded in tracing her to the house of a Mrs. Sexton, and, subsequently, to that of Mrs. Hill, both of whom refused to give any information as to the missing girl's whereabouts, claiming that she was abused when at home. Mrs. Hill, on being pressed, finally consented to pledge herself that the girl should be home at 5 o'clock on the afternoon of the 5th inst. Both the ladies named are vigorous champions of woman's rights.

The Superintendent of Mount Auburn Cemetery reports the number of interments during the year to have been 612; total number of interments to Dec 31, 1859, 9,604. During the year thirty-eight monuments were erected, six tombs built, and ninety-six new lots graded and set with granite posts. The amount of cash received from proprietors and others for labor and material, was $21,506 18; from the Treasurer, $2,267 16. The amount of disbursements for labor and material was $24,326 08.

The pastor of the Avenue Church, in Detroit, on Sunday last, adduced some interesting statistics. He said there were thirty-five churches in that city, counting all denominations, with a capacity to hold, perhaps, 18,000 people. Assuming the population of Detroit to be 72,000, and allowing one third to be old people, invalids and children, there would be left 48,000 able-bodied persons, or 30,000 more than the churches would accommodate were they filled to their utmost.

During the year 1859, 975 buildings, for dwellings and stores, were erected in Boston, of the value of nearly ten million dollars ($9,993,200.) The *Journal* gives a summary, from which we learn that in District No. 1, comprising the North End, twenty-eight buildings were erected, at a cost of $130,900. In District No. 2, or central portion of the city, there were erected 59 buildings, chiefly stores, at a cost of $4,229,000.

Mr. Joff. Shaner, of Westchester, Penn., observed, on returning from a fox hunt with his pack of dogs, a few days ago, that one of the number refused to touch any meat. He thought nothing of the circumstance until he noticed, the next morning, that the same dog was biting his fellows. Other unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia were speedily developed, and Mr. Shaner found himself obliged to kill the whole pack, 15 in number.

As Mr. Albert Rand, with his wife and three children were driving over the ice on Lake George, the horse and sleigh suddenly went through a crack in the ice. The cries of the sufferers were not heard, although they were within a short distance of a house on the shore, but Mr. Rand succeeded in saving his wife and one child. The other two were drowned.

A slave boy, named Barras, was arrested in New-Orleans, on the 28th ult., charged with having disposed of $3,000 of his master's money without authority. The master, who was an old Frenchman, refused to allow the boy to be flogged, claiming that he was "too smart," and that he had done his business for him for thirty years.

The Pennsylvania State Lunatic Asylum has 274 inmates. Of those discharged last year, 31 were restored to health, 39 were in various stages of improvement, 43 were stationary, and 23 died. Of the patients now in the Hospital, 149 are males, and 125 females.

A few weeks since, at a meeting of the Baltimore Provision Exchange, the subject of a permanent line of steamers between that port and Savannah was spoken of, and a movement was made looking to the accomplishment of that desirable object. A special meeting of the Corn and Flour Exchange was held on Tuesday, to take up the same matter.

Dr. Mallory having declined to be a Commissioner for the purchase and manufacture of arms under the Armory bill, the Governor of Virginia has appointed Capt. George W. Randolph in his place. Col. Smith, Gen. Cocke, and Capt. Randolph, will proceed at once to carry out the law.

The Committee of arrangements for the Ballie Peyton dinner, recently given at Philadelphia, found $212 72 surplus in their hands after paying their bills. This they forwarded to Mayor Saunders, of Lawrence, for the benefit of the sufferers.

The North Church in Newburyport, Mass., has contributed more than $160,000 in aid of the Theological Institution in Andover. The professorships so ably filled by Rev. Messrs. Snedd and Phelps, were established by members of this religious society.

In Cleveland, recently, a horse attached to a hearse which contained the remains of a young lady, became frightened and started to run away. Fortunately he tore himself loose from the vehicle without doing any injury to the body.

The Evening Schools of St. Louis, which have just closed for the season, have had an average attendance of 460. Of the whole number, five-eighths were Germans, 110 were clerks, 25 were laborers, 45 painters, and 53 carpenters.

Prentice says: One of the dullest men we ever saw was named Sharp, one of the stupidest was named Smart, one of the slowest was named Swift, one of the tallest was named Low—and the ex-Governor of Virginia is named Wise.

The town of Amherst, N. H., was settled on the 20th day of February, 1760, and the people will, on the 22d inst., make arrangements for a centennial celebration, which will take place on the 30th day of May.

Mr. Jesse H. Warren recently recovered $3,500 from the New-York Central Railroad, as reparation for an arm lost in consequence of an accident to one of their trains.

Mr. J. E. Chase, agent of the Pemberton Mill, publishes a statement in the Boston papers, showing that only $56 02 of the amount due to the former operatives in that establishment, remains unpaid.

Mrs. Ellen Waldron has obtained a verdict in Chautauque County against the Buffalo and State Line Railroad Company, of $2,000, for the killing of her husband some two years since.

It is said that out of a German population of 50,000, in the State of Wisconsin, there is not an individual from the Fatherland confined in the Penitentiary of the State.

The Mercantile Library of Philadelphia has now a library of 18,875 volumes.

Politics in New-Mexico.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AGITATION—EXPULSION OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Correspondence St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery.)

Santa Fe, Monday, Jan. 23, 1860.

A black sheep crept into the National Democratic Party, and having obtained its confidence, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislative Assembly of this Territory. On the 16th inst., without consulting any of his friends or the party, or giving them any intimation of his intended course, he introduced a bill to repeal the law passed at the last session of the Assembly, protecting slave property in this Territory. Every one was so taken by surprise that no action was had on the bill during that day. On the next morning a resolution was introduced, and passed almost unanimously, requesting him to resign his seat as Speaker of the House, which he very properly did. He has since resigned his seat in the House and returned home. On the same day Mr. Cuellar y Medina, of Socorro, was elected Speaker, and the bill in question was referred to a Select Committee, which, in an elaborate report, reviewed the whole case and recommended its rejection, which was done without a dissenting voice.

The following is the conclusion of the bill introduced by the speaker:

"But this Territory was not only acquired by the common treasure of all the States, but its great governmental affairs have been conducted and administered since its acquisition at the common expense of all. The legislative, the executive, the judicial branches of the Territorial Government, the military force, the Indian affairs, the land surveys and the mail service, have all been maintained and conducted from the common funds of all the States of the Union—contributed by the citizens of all, and arising from the property of all; and so it must continue as long as New-Mexico remains a Territory of the Union. Would it be just, then, supposing that we rightfully possessed the power, to exclude a large class of citizens who, equally with any others, contribute their means to these purposes, from the benefits of that protection which is due to their property as to that of any other character? We answer No.

Common justice, then, as well as constitutional duty, requires that the law making power of this Territory, so far from destroying or impairing the security of the property of the owners of slaves, shall, impartially as towards other property, supply every defect which may hereafter be discovered in the remedies already provided for him.

And while this is our duty, in no less a degree is it our high interest. So far from repelling wealth, we should welcome it. We have ample space and ample employment for all that will come. Our own people will participate in the benefits of all that can be brought. While developing the vast natural resources of our country, it will increase the demand for our produce and for our industry, give scope to our enterprise, and immensely enhance the value of our lands.

And lastly, let it be considered that while New-Mexico maintains, as she now does, the proud position of performance towards the Federal Government, towards all the States and all their citizens, of every constitutional obligation incumbent upon her, she has the right to ask and expect from the United States that protection for her people, and that fostering care for their great interests, which now are and long must continue so essential to her prosperity and progress.

Your Committee recommend that the bill do not pass.

All of which is respectfully submitted."

The Death of Dr. J. A. Alexander.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE AMERICAN WHIG SOCIETY OF NASSAU HALL, PRINCETON, N. J.

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God, in his all-wise providence to remove by death Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D. D., a graduate member of this Society,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, we can but feel that a loss has been sustained which must fill the Church and the world with the deepest sorrow.

Resolved, That the strength and vigor of Dr. Alexander's mind, the brilliancy of his imagination, his intense power of application, his ripe scholarship, the vast extent of his knowledge, his untiring devotion to the study of Biblical literature, his extensive reputation as an author, all combine to render him worthy of our highest respect and most zealous imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with that institution which has been so sorely bereaved, in which the deceased was for many years an able and successful instructor, to which he was so brilliant an ornament and so great a tower of strength.

Resolved, That, as a token of respect, we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and, for publication, to the Princeton *Standard*, Princeton *Press*, *Presbyterian*, New-York *Observer* and New-York Times.

CHAS. D. KELLOGG,
WM. ELMER, Jr.,
D. J. ATWATER,
} Committee.

Princeton, Friday, Feb. 10, 1860.

The Southern Convention a Failure.—The Savannah *Republican*, alluding to the recent action of the Virginia Legislature, says:

"Under this state of facts, we take it for granted that the Southern Convention must necessarily prove a failure Without unanimity, it were useless to undertake it. And, to be candid, *we cannot say that we should regret such abortion*. We are opposed generally to mere talking, gassing bodies. Like our Commercial Conventions, they have no power to enforce their edicts; they bind nobody, and, from the lack of responsibility, generally disgrace themselves and those whom they assume to represent.

There is one contingency, however, in which we should be pleased to see a Southern Convention—one in which the people shall be directly and largely represented. Should the Democratic Party, which has the South completely in its hands at this time, attempt to secure its success in the Presidential election by ignoring her rights and honor, and riding roughshod over principles which she has maintained as essential to her equality and safety, then we are for a Southern Convention, to repudiate their action and repel their wrong. We shall do all we can to get up such a convention, by exhorting true men of every name to come to the rescue, and then by supporting their action with all the means at our command."

THE TRADE OF CANADA.

Imports into Canada during 1859—The New Tariff not Injurious to Commerce with the United States.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

QUEBEC, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

The returns relating to the value of imports into Canada during 1859, and the duty collected thereon, have just been compiled. They give the following figures, which I place beside those of 1858, for the sake of comparison:

		1858.	1859.
All Canada	Imports	$29,078,527	$33,555,161
	Duties	3,781,369	4,437,846
Quebec	Imports	2,783,150	3,003,752
	Duties	353,092	438,924
Montreal	Imports	12,254,071	15,553,571
	Duties	1,673,841	2,236,239
Ottawa	Imports	320,156	400,756
	Duties	43,523	60,385
Kingston	Imports	1,754,794	1,378,380
	Duties	94,757	97,792
Toronto	Imports	3,768,934	4,019,207
	Duties	461,148	588,651
Hamilton	Imports	2,100,801	2,228,753
	Duties	260,634	349,445
London	Imports	589,954	734,580
	Duties	67,885	109,976
Clifton	Imports	272,813	336,624
	Duties	17,269	27,285
Windsor	Imports	313,930	426,356
	Duties	14,487	22,562
Sarnia	Imports	212,742	210,024
	Duties	12,043	9,205

These figures show not only that the trade of Canada is reviving from the late financial crisis, but that our new Tariff does not prejudice our commercial relations with the States. Add together the value of imports at Clifton, Windsor and Sarnia, which are the Canadian termini of the New-York Central Railway the Michigan Central Railway, and the Upper Lake Navigation, and it will be seen that imports there, which are mainly from the States, have increased in as great a ratio as those of any part of the Province. Add also the amounts of duties collected at those places, and it will be seen that the percentage of duty has decreased. The same statement applies to the trade of Prescott, Brockville, and other ports whence lumberers derive their supplies of United States produce.

The Virginia Rebellion.

DEATH-SENTENCE OF STEVENS AND HAZLETT.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

The Court-room was crowded yesterday morning to hear the sentence of the law passed upon HAZLETT and STEVENS. Some time was occupied by counsel in presenting bills of exception in the case of HAZLETT, and it was 12 o'clock before STEVENS was brought into the Court-house. The prisoners were brought into Court by the Sheriff, jailor and a guard of twenty men of the "Jefferson Guards." Both prisoners wore an unconcerned air, and seemed utterly unterrified at the awful position in which they have placed themselves.

The clerk having asked the prisoners if they had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, both responded that they had.

STEVENS then said: "May it please the Court, I have a few words to say. Some of the testimony given against me was untrue. One of the witnesses stated that I said: 'Let us kill the —— of —— burn the town.' To those who know me it is useless to make a denial of this charge, but I deny here, before God and man, ever having made such a proposition. I wish to say I am entirely satisfied with the conduct of my counsel, Mr. SENNETT. I think he did all in his power in my behalf. I desire also to return my thanks to the officers who have had charge of me, for their universal kind treatment, and to my physician for the services rendered me whilst suffering from my wounds. When I think of my brothers slaughtered and sisters outraged, my conscience does not reprove me for my actions. I shall meet my fate manfully."

[This reference is understood to be the treatment of his *Northern* brethren and sisters during the Kansas broils.]

HAZLETT then spoke as follows: "I have a few words to say. I am innocent of the charge on which I have been convicted. I deny ever having committed murder, or ever having contemplated murder, or ever having associated with any one with such intentions. Some of the witnesses here have sworn to things which I deny, and which were positively false. For instance, in reference to my beard; I have never in my life, until my imprisonment in jail, allowed my beard to go more than three weeks without shaving, and all testimony, therefore, as to the length of my beard is false. Again, Mr. COPELAND testified that I was sitting on a stool when he entered the cell at Carlisle; this I deny; I was sitting on a blanket, back against the wall, and another man was on the stool. COPELAND also said there were only two men in the cell; this is false, as there were four other white men in the cell with me, and we comprised all the white prisoners in the jail. Others of the witnesses made false statements, but I forgive them all. I have been treated kindly since my confinement—much better than I had expected—and I must say I think much better of Virginia. I wish also to return my thanks to the counsel who have so ably defended me; they have done more in my behalf than Northern counsel could possibly have done. I repeat, I am innocent of murder, but I am prepared to meet my fate."

The prisoners having concluded, Judge KINNEY then proceeded to read the following sentence, during which he was much affected, and at times could with difficulty give utterance to the sentence:

"AARON D. STEVENS, you have been indicted and tried by a Jury of the country, and after being defended with zeal and ability by counsel of your own choice, from your own section of our common country, you have been found guilty of advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection; and for conspiring with JOHN BROWN and others to rebel and make insurrection.

And you, ALBERT HAZLETT, have also been indicted by a jury of the country, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, in willfully, deliberately, feloniously and of malice aforethought, killing and murdering GEORGE W. TURNER, FOUNTAIN BECKHAM and others, and you have also been defended by counsel of this country, assigned to you at your request by the Court, with an ability seldom equaled, and with a zeal and attention to every point in your case, whether of law or fact, that could not have been surpassed had they been defending a citizen of their own county.

You have been prosecuted with great ability by the counsel representing the Commonwealth, and with an interest the magnitude of the charges required, yet, in a manner the most fastidious could not except to.

The painful duty is devolved upon me to announce thus publicly the penalty the law affixes to the crime whereof you are now found guilty.

When I look upon your comparative youth, your genteel appearance, and consider the mental agonies you must have endured during these protracted trials, I cannot help pitying you; and could wish, if the honor and dignity of Virginia, the security of her citizens and their property would authorize it, the law imposed a less penalty than death.

The crimes in which you participated, and which were so tragical in their incipient steps, if carried to the extent contemplated by you and your accomplices and associates in arms, for horror and fraternal perfidy would have had no parallel in modern civilization since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's eve.

But I will not attempt to harrow your feelings by a rehearsal of the scenes at Harper's Ferry in October last—this is now a part of the history of our common country; and will, I hope, for years to come, constitute its darkest page.

I prefer diverting your attention to your awful situation, for I declare to you that I believe you ought not to indulge in any hopes of pardon or commutation of your punishment, or of the suspension of its execution, (unless there is some error in the proceedings of the Court, or in its opinions, and there is none, I think,) and to urge you to devote the few days remaining to you in preparing to meet that Judge before whom you and I, your jurors and counsel, and all, must appear to render an account of the deeds done in the body.

You who have been raised in the Christian world must have learned that there is a gracious Redeemer, who invites all, even the greatest criminals, to believe in him, to repent of their crimes, and partake of the blessings of his atoning blood.

If you can realize your awful position, and call on the ministers of our holy religion, they will cheerfully, gladly wait on you—they will instruct you in the way that leads to life everlasting. They will pray with you and for you; they will accompany you to the edge of the grave, and commend you to the great Captain of our salvation, in whom if you confide and on Him rely, by His "rod and staff" He will conduct you safely through the "dark valley of the shadow of death."

He then proceeded to sentence each of them to be hung publicly on Friday, the 16th day of March next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

Immediately after passing sentence, the Court remanded the prisoners to jail, and the crowd drawn together to witness the proceedings quietly dispersed.

Death of a West Point Cadet.

At a meeting of the First Class, United States Military Academy, West Point, Feb. 10, 1860, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from this life our beloved classmate, Cadet THEODORE WM. COONTS, of Virginia; be it

Resolved, That we have heard of his untimely death with emotions of the deepest sorrow. In him we have been bereft of a cherished companion, a generous friend and an honored classmate. His earnest application and zealous performance of duty as a Cadet gave promise of distinguished usefulness as an officer. His integrity of character and high social qualities have endeared him to all, while his protracted suffering and early death have filled with profoundest grief the hearts of those who mourn his loss, and cast a gloom over the institution of which he was so worthy a member.

Resolved, That we tender to his bereaved relations our heartfelt sympathy in their deep affliction, and that in memory of the deceased we wear the usual badge of mourning during the remainder of our term at the Military Academy.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Winchester *Republican*, the *Richmond Enquirer* and the NEW-YORK TIMES, with the request for publication.

JAS. H. WILSON,
WM. W. McCREERY, Jr.,
JAS. P. MARTIN,
Committee for the Class.

LAW REPORTS.

THE FULTON BANK DEFALCATION.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Second Day of the Trial of Wm. J. Lane, Jr., for alleged Fraud on the Fulton Bank.

Long before the opening of this Court, yesterday, the Court-room was crowded by citizens of all classes, anxious to witness the continuation of the trial of Wm. J. Lane, Jr., the alleged Fulton Bank defalcator. On the Judge taking his seat, the direct examination of Mr. Ronald M. Buchanan, Paying Teller of the Bank, was resumed by the assistant counsel for the prosecution, employed by the Bank—not the Assistant District-Attorney—as follows: There was a change made in the manner of payments to Lane, Jr., on account of making collections; the check (No. 8) was paid by me; it was drawn by W. J. Lane, Sen., and indorsed by the defendant, W. J. Lane, Jr.; there had been some objection to the way of payment, and the defendant was told that hereafter the checks would be placed to his father's credit, and entered on his father's check book; the date of this check (No. 8) is Feb. 15, 1859; the defendant prior to this date had been in the habit of receiving payment from the second Teller by tickets, for several years, for collections on "foreign" notes, in favor of A. B. Dean, usually, if not altogether; I do not know of any other notes entered on the "Foreign Register," to the credit of anybody but A. B. Dean; I refer to collections to the credit of W. J. Lane, and W. J. Lane, Jr.; these notes were purporting to be payable to A. B. Dean; I know of no others but those purporting to be payable to A. B. Dean; the defendant had charge of this "Foreign Register" during all the time that these entries were made; the second-teller tickets were made from the "Foreign Register" by the defendant; in crediting collections made for discounting bills, the notes were put on the "discount tickler;" from that "tickler" the amount of bills discounted was put on the General Ledger of the Bank; from the "tickler" to the note-book, and from the note-book to the General Ledger; they got from the "Foreign Register" to the "tickler," through the medium of the ticket. [Witness examined several entries in the ledger, and pronounced them to be the handwriting of the defendant.]

Mr. Brady objected to this course, inasmuch as it was not yet determined that the entry could be produced in evidence. He wished them at once to be offered as evidence, so that he and his associates might at once examine them.

After examination of the first entry, Mr. Brady objected to its being received in evidence, on the ground that there was no proof when it was made.

Mr. O'Conor contended there was proof, inasmuch as it was entered in August, 1859, payable in one month, and stated to fall due on Sept. 4; and there was the ticket to show, the date of which was Sept. 7.

Mr. Brady interposed that the ticket had not yet been offered in evidence.

Examination resumed—Mr. Lane left the bank on 21st Sept., 1859; I cannot say when I first saw the ticket; probably a week or two after that time.

Mr. O'Conor here proposed to read the entry.

Mr. Brady interposed his objection.

The Court allowed it to be read, and Mr. O'Conor proceeded to read it. A column, with a printed heading, "To the credit of," and at the botton, "W. J. Lane, Jr." The second column has the printed heading, "Payer," and the last name, opposite "W. J. Lane, Jr.," is "Waldron, Ilsley & Co.," and underneath, "Tickenor & Co." Another column has the heading, "Where payable," and opposite, "Newark," and in the next column, headed "August," so running down to the place opposite "W. J. Lane, Jr.," with following marks "ditto;" then comes a single column marked "Time," and opposite each of these entries are "do" marks; the entry immediately above them being one month; opposite the entry "W. J. Lane, Jr.," and in the column headed "September," is the figure "4," and beneath it another "4;" the next column is divided, marking dollars and cents, at the bottom of which is $618 75, and opposite $413; below is a mark of "do.," and then the mark "Sept.," and opposite it the figure of "7," as to each of these entries; the next column is headed, "When forwarded;" at the head of that column is "Aug. 3," and several single dots; then comes 6th, 9th and 12th, each of which has a single dot, and the last entry is 15th, with single dots following it to the end; a check mark is opposite to these entries, irrespective of the dot.

Assistant counsel for prosecution next offered to read from page 161 of the Ledger. Mr. Brady objected to the reading as irrelevant. Mr. O'Conor remarked that no particular ground was stated why it was irrelevant, and contended that the reading was necessary to show the particular way of conducting the business in the Bank, and the peculiar line adopted by the prisoner in carrying on his fraudulent operations.

The Court sustained Mr. Brady's objection.

Assistant counsel for prosecution proposed to read the ticket marked No. 1. Objected to by Mr. Brady. Question altered. The two entries are in defendant's handwriting; date Sept. 7, 1859. [Further objection from Mr. Brady.]

To Mr. Tallmadge—The ticket is in the defendant's handwriting. [Court allowed ticket to be read.] Ticknor & Co., $423 14; carried out $1,051 90; the first column in the Ledger denotes whom the note belongs to; the last column contains the sum total to be carried to the dealer's Ledger.

Mr. O'Conor read ticket No. 1: "N. Y., Sept. 7, 1859. Charge Newark Banking Co.; credit W. J. Lane, Waldron, I. & Co., $618 76; Tickenor & Co., $433 14. Footed up, $1,051 90. Signed, W. J. Lane, Jr."

Mr. O'Conor then read other papers, and pages from the "Foreign Register," to the same purport, signed W. J. Lane, Jr., and called the attention of the Court to the order in which the names were entered in the Ledger, the first in the letter being the last in the Ledger, and the other nineteen names being likewise copied in inverse order. The learned counsel also read the receipt from the Newark Banking Company, (No. 4.) Other papers were read, showing the amount entered by the prisoner in his own favor, at particular dates in August and September, 1859. Mr. Tallmadge here interposed an objection, which was overruled. Mr. O'Conor then read the check (marked No. 7) similarly drawn and signed. The check (No. 8) was dated Feb. 15, 1859, payable to W. J. Lane, Jr., signed by W. J. Lane, Sr., and indorsed by W. J. Lane, Jr.

The book produced is called the discount "tickler;" it contains the entries of the bills collected. Mr Lane left the bank on Sept. 20; there is no entry on the book of the collection of the bill for $618 75; Mr. Lane, Sr. kept an account as cashier, and also an individual account; these checks are on the individual account; I have been nearly twenty-seven years attached to the Fulton Bank; I do not know A. B. Dean; as far as I know, there is no such person; I do not know any other company to which "Waldron & I" could apply, except "Waldron, Ilsley & Co.;" I have no knowledge of any note or bill such as that entry to Waldron, Ilsley & Co.

[At this point several registry books, a note-book and one "tickler" were produced and identified by witness.]

Q.—Since your connection with the Bank has it been in operation as a Bank in the City? A.—It has been only in operation as a Bank since 1844; it had a charter previous to that.

The original certificate of the organization of the Bank filed in 1844 was produced. Mr. Brady objected to its admission until he had an opportunity of examining it. The assistant prosecuting counsel said that Mr. Buchanan's name was subscribed to it as one of the witnesses. Admitted by the Judge, with the proviso, that if Mr. Brady found on examination that it was illegal, he could move to have it stricken out.

Here the direct testimony was concluded. The cross-examination was conducted by Mr. James T. Brady. The names of the officers of the Bank on Feb. 15, 1859, were Joseph Cunningham, President, W. J. Lane, Sr., Cashier; myself, Assistant Cashier; John T. Van Wyke, second Teller; Charles H. Rollinson, second Assistant Teller; Samuel H. Horton, third Assistant Teller; Caleb Cophall, general Book-keeper; Alfred Smith, Discount Teller; Book-keepers, W. H. Turner and C. H. Fesh; Clerk to Cashier, W. J. Lane, Jr.; Specie Clerk, Daniel Ostrander; porter, James Waring; Henry D. Haviland City Collecting Clerk and runner.

Q.—Was there any change before Sept. 21? A.—Yes; the first Assistant was succeeded by a Mr. Murray; Mr. Haydock is the present Cashier; he entered on his duties in December last; Mr. Lane, Sr., was Cashier to within a month or six weeks of that time; there were no by-laws which regulated the duties of these officers; they are told their duties by the Cashier; I was not present when the defendant was told what his duties were.

Q.—Was this book (the "Register of Foreign Notes," in which this alleged false entry was made) exclusively in charge of the defendant? A.—It was; if he was sick, some other person would have access to the book; I suppose it was the duty of the Cashier to see that the entries were correct; there would be no other entry made in the book between the time of the entry of the note and its collection; no copy was kept of the notes inclosing notes for collection; the entries were made when the receipt of the bills or notes was acknowledged; we were not advised of the payments; we took it for granted that the bills were paid, if we got no notice of the protest; Mr. Alfred Smith had charge of the "tickler;" I do not know whether it was any part of Mr. Lane's duty to make entries in it; if a genuine ticket was made out in any other name it would be made precisely in the same way as the one with the name of W. J. Lane.

Q.—Can you tell me any particular connection which that check of Mr. Lane, Sen., in favor of his son, has to do with this particular case? A.—There is nothing on the check to show that I paid the amount of that check.

Q.—Is there any entry, or any record, which can show that Mr. Lane, the defendant, received any part of that $618 75? A.—There is no book in the Bank to show that.

Q.—Had the defendant an account in the Bank? A.—He had not.

Witness—There is a Ledger entry of two notes paid to him; the statements of the Bank were made out twice a week; the general book-keeper made them out; their correctness was tested by the balance; there was specie always on hand to the amount of $200,000; some parts of the specie were counted; bags of specie were not counted; part of the bank-notes were counted every day, and part were not; we never discovered before the 19th of September that there was any deficient.

Q.—Did you know a man named A. B. Dean? Is such a name in the City Directory? A.—I do not know whether there is or not.

Direct examination resumed by Mr. O'Conor—The Dealers' Ledger shown me, for the month of September, contains a credit for two notes in the name of W. J. Lane, Senior, father of defendant; it is his private account; I find an entry of the check for $551 90, as paid on Sept. 9; there was no fund to pay the check of $551 90 on Sept. 7, 1859; if the check for $1,051 had not been there the account would have been overdrawn $730 93; there was another book which contained an entry on this subject; I think it has been taken away from the Bank; I have not looked for it; it did not belong to the Bank, but to the defendant's father.

Q.—What sort of book was it?

Mr. Brady objected. The father of defendant had been dismissed from the bank, and as it was his private book he had a right to take it away.

Q.—(Repeated.)—What book was it? A.—It was Mr. Lane's (Sr.,) check book; I cannot say when I last saw it; about two months ago.

Q.—Can you show that Mr. Lane had the benefit of that $618? A.—There is no single book in the bank to show it; the ledger shows it as far as the entry can show it; it was taken from the ticket, and the ticket from the register; there is a direct connection between every entry and registry; I cannot show it otherwise; the amount of deficit discovered on 19th September was about $50,000; it was discovered on account of discounted bills sent to other cities, which were overdue, and collected.

The Assistant Counsel for the prosecution then examined

Daniel E. Hare: The signature in the indorsement of the certificate of the Bank, as an organized institution, is in the hand-writing of Archibald Campbell, late Secretary of State, now deceased, signed January 15, 1844.

Stillman Ilsley, examined by Assistant Counsel: I was a member of the firm of Waldron, Ilsley & Co., to December, 1859; the firm dissolved at that time; our place of business was at No. 21 Murray-street, New-York, and our factory was at Newark, N. J.; I do not know of any firm existing in 1859, the first name of which was Waldron, and the second of which commenced with "I"; the note you show me, dated Feb. 12, 1859, for $618 75, was signed by me; there was no other note but that made by our firm; I do not know of any such person as A. B. Dean; to my knowledge our firm never made any note payable to any such person, or to his order; our firm never made an order for the amount of $618 75 during 1859, besides the note shown me; our notes were always made payable at the Mechanics' Bank at Newark.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—In August 1st, 1859, our firm was composed of four persons, Mr. Waldron, Mr. Ilsley, Mr. Eggleston and Mr. Rankin, the two latter residing in Charleston, S. C.; we had four clerks in our establishment at that time.

The note, signed by witness, dated Feb. 12, 1859, was offered in evidence, and objected to. Considerable argument followed. The Court allowed it to be read. The further cross-examination was immaterial.

Edmund E. Scribner, examined by the assistant counsel for the prosecution: I am one of the firm of Jas. Tickenor & Co., Newark; I do not know Mr. A. B. Dean; I never heard of such a person; there was never such a person that I know of; our firm never issued notes or bills in the name of A. B. Dean; I am not aware that our firm issued any note or bill to the amount of $433 to the order of A. B. Dean, in 1859.

Alexander H. Johnson, examined by the assistant counsel for the prosecution: I am Corresponding and Collecting Clerk in the Newark Banking Company; I have charge of the Collection Register of the Bank; I make the entries therein from the notes themselves, received by letter; I enter the amounts in the Domestic Register; I received the letter you showed me, marked by me "A," in the corner; I received also the letter "No. 3," likewise marked "A," in the corner; I received notes with these letters; one was entered on this book, for $466 46; it is in my own handwriting, dated Aug. 16, 1859; it is in the name of Smith & Allison; on receipt of "No. 2" I sent answer "No. 4," after having examined inclosure to see if they were correct; bank-checks do not go on the bank-register, but directly on the cash-book; I do not find any note payable by Waldron, Hesley & Co. on this Domestic Register, until the entry of July 26; it was made by me from the note, and the only entry or note of the description I know anything of.

The Court here adjourned, after the usual caution to the Jury.

Norwalk Bank Investigation.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—BEFORE H. G. WHITE.

This case assumed new interest yesterday.

Ira S. Chase, assistant to Mr. Holbrook, Special Post-office Agent, searched defendant's premises, with the detective policemen, McDougall and Lefferts. Mrs. McNominy was present during the search; he kept an eye on the servant girl while the search was going on; went next day and examined defendant's trunk, and found some memorandum books and one paper—an assignment of a sewing-machine patent. Papers produced and identified.

Mr. Chase, on cross-examination, stated the grounds on which the complaint before the United States Commissioner were based.

Oliver Carll, of Brooklyn, testified: That he liveried horses for the defendant, which were brought there about the 17th of last January; he received a $50 bill from defendant for a wagon, but did not recollect on what bank it was; received a letter from defendant —not signed—the day after the horses were left there, requesting him to keep them for the present.

James W. Collins testified: That defendant worked for him, at his hotel in Hudson-street, some six weeks at $6 per week; became acquainted with him in September last; he offered to lend witness money, as he said he expected to receive three hundred dollars; between 15th December and 1st January offered to lend him $1,200.

Stephen Bogert, an auctioneer, sold a team of horses to defendant; knew him, and had transactions with him, though not extensive; received for horses check on Citizens' Bank for $160, drawn by defendant, and signed James Simpson.

Wm. Coffin, Teller in the Bowery Bank, testified that a man, giving his name as Britton, deposited $1,560 in that Bank Dec. 30, but it was drawn out again 13th January; received the deposit himself, but could not identify prisoner as the man who then called himself John Britton; but he gave his residence as No. 79 East Twelfth-street, (the residence of Williams,) and represented himself as engaged in the sewing-machine business. Witness compared hand-writing of "Britton," left at his bank, with writing proved to be that of the defendant, and pronounced it the same. He also made an examination between Williams' admitted signatures and the name of "F. H. Williams," signed in the receipt book of Adams & Co., when the $3,000 package from Norwalk was delivered, and gave it as his decided opinion that both were written by the same party.

William H. Oakley, Teller of the Citizens' Bank, recognizes defendant not as James Williams, but as "James Simpson;" has known him by that name since the first part of January; he made a deposit on the 5th of January of one thousand dollars; the money was in bank bills; when he drew the first check witness asked him if his name was Simpson, and he said it was; he said, in reply to questions as to his business, that he was in the sewing-machine business; the money is now all drawn out, and the account closed; he made a second deposit of $1,500 on the 14th of January, in bank-bills, and on the 20th he deposited $54; the money was all drawn out in checks, $2,554; the checks were produced, with the exception of one for $400 on the 17th of January, which has been certified, but not drawn; the following is a list of the checks: Jan. 24, $50; Jan. 28, $100; Jan. 31, $1,300; Jan. 12, $160; Feb. 4, $400; Feb. 8, $144; the check for $160 was payable to, and indorsed by S. & J. Bogert, and came from the Chatham Bank; all that were cashed over the counter were drawn by defendant himself, with the exception of the one for $544, which was drawn by one of defendant's counsel; witness knew nothing further of defendant; the total amount he had in Bank was $2,554; when witness paid one check of $400, he asked defendant if he wished to pay his hands (in the sewing machine business), and he replied he did; he then paid him a portion in silver.

Andrew Goodwin, of Brooklyn, engaged in tending bar at No. 74 William street: Knows defendant as a person who worked in that place about six weeks ago, in the capacity of carver in the lunch-room; does not know the wages he received; he told witness at one time he was going to make a deposit, and showed a book, which he supposed to be a bank-book; witness took a check to the Citizens' Bank, by request of his (witness') employer, Francis A. Byer; the check was signed James Simpson; it was sometime in January; he proposed to buy Mr. Byer out; defendant went by the name of Williams; on the cross-examination witness could not state the exact time defendant left the place.

Daniel M. Dagan testified that he had known defendant since April, 1858; he came and hired a horse of witness at No. 51 Allen-street; he kept the house until September; was to pay $29 per month; he complained of inability to pay at times, on account of people who owed him not paying up; witness told defendant he had heard he had drawn a large sum in a lottery, which he denied.

The case was here adjourned to 11 o'clock A. M., to-day.

Promissory Notes.

RIGHTS OF INDORSERS.

Ephraim B. Place vs. William S. McIlvain and als.—This is an action against the indorsers of a promissory note, and was tried before Judge HILTON, in the Common Pleas.

The defendants admitted the allegations of the complaint, and relied upon an extension of time given to the maker of the note on its maturity, which they contended operated as a discharge of their liability as indorsers. It appeared that the note matured on June 19, 1857. About that date, whether a day or two before or after was disputed, the maker of the note, George Nichols by name, sent to the Messrs. Place, holders of the note, his negotiable check for the amount and interest, dated nine days ahead. In his letter accompanying the check, he asked the Messrs. Place to take the check "for the note." They kept the check, and when it matured deposited it in their bank. It, however, was not paid. This suit was then brought against the indorsers. No proceedings were taken by Messrs. Place, against either maker or indorsers, between the maturity of the note and of the check.

The defendants alleged that when they received the check from Nichols, the plaintiffs gave him their promise, referring to the note, that "they would hold on till it (the check) matured." To prove this, they introduced the deposition of George Nichols, who testified to a conversation between himself and one of the plaintiffs, in which this promise was given. To corroborate this they also showed that on a former trial of this case it was submitted on an agreed statement of facts, embracing, among other things, an admission by the plaintiffs that they gave such a promise. Messrs. Place, however, by their testimony denied that in fact any such promise was ever made, and it was also stated that the agreed statement of facts on the former trial was expressly limited to take effect only "for the purposes of that trial," and to have no other effect than the testimony of witnesses would have.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

BONNEY, J.—*Hicks vs. Charlick.*—Motion granted. Let an absolute order be entered in conformity with the rules of the Court, to be settled in not less than two days' notice.

LEONARD, J.—*Mother of Sarah Foster.*—Order appointing Chas. P. Kirkland, Esq., Timothy R. Hibbard and John C. Winans, Commissioners, under Commission of Lunacy to be issued herein.

Wood vs. Wood.—Plaintiff to pay the defendant $3 per week (not, however, in addition to any sum ordered to her), and $50 to enable her to defend. Proceedings stayed until paid.

BONNEY, J.—*Roberts vs. Carlton.*—Motion granted. See opinion.

Same vs. Same.—Motion denied. See opinion.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

BRADY J.—*Jarvis vs. Wade.*—Motion denied.

Livingston vs. Luckey.—Order supplementary discharged without costs.

Gunther vs. Gebbert.—Decree settled.

Calendar—FRIDAY, Feb. 17.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Jury causes.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Motions.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer. *Part II.*—Nos. 2637, 2387, 6430½, 2625, 1918, 3063, 2466, 2595, 2607, 1636, 1466, 1402, 3070, 3913, 1556, 1569, 2858, 2507, 1272, 1806, 3040, 1892, 2697, 2636, 3032, 1357, 3033, 2369, 1974, 2337, 2428, 2926, 2681, 2298, 2853, 2354.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 13, 43, 577, 275, 591, 583, 601, 441, 507, 587, 591, 593, 599, 601, 607, 607½. *Part II.*—Nos. 486, 52, 279, 148, 412, 502, 508, 510, 1023, 198, 484, 400, 460, 124, 316, 490, 326.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 2042, 2043, 2097, 2670, 2705, 2741, 1713. *Part II.*—Nos. 1595, 292, 239, 425, 1585, 1643, 421, 1652, 1658, 1708, 1709, 1710, 419, 420, 1609.

Wisconsin vs. Texas.

MEMORIAL TO THE WISCONSIN LEGISLATURE FOR REDRESS.

The Madison (Wis.) *State Journal*, Feb. 9, says:

"The memorial of WILLIAM BLUNT to the Wisconsin Legislature, asking redress for the wrongs and outrages received at the hands of the authorities of Texas, which created quite a flutter on the Democratic side of the Senate when read last Tuesday evening, will be found in to-day's paper.

This WILLIAM BLUNT is well known in Green County, in this State, where he has lived for the last twenty-four years. During that period he has been a licensed minister of the Campbellite persuasion, and an active and zealous Democrat. For some years past, since the Slavery question became the leading political issue before the country, he has especially distinguished himself by the blatant character of his advocacy of Slavery. He was particularly 'gifted' in the Biblical argument in favor of Slavery; and, at Republican meetings, was wont to confront the speakers with long and flatulent speeches based upon Mosaic regulations. For more than thirty years, as he tells us in his memorial—the truth of which he attests under oath—he has voted the Democratic ticket.

Last year he went down to Texas in quest of health, expecting a cordial welcome and a comfortable stay among the Democratic brethren whose cause he had so faithfully advocated.

The sequel is not calculated to quicken the ardor of northern Democrats. Rev. WILLIAM BLUNT was asked by an old friend and brother minister to fill some of his appointments; and, not knowing that his friend had been suspected of secretly cherishing Abolition sentiments, he acceded to the request. The result was that he too fell under the suspicion of being an Abolitionist in disguise—he, the ardent, uncompromising BLUNT, a Democrat of thirty years' standing—and, therefore, as he relates with due particularity, he was set upon, arrested, his money taken from him, thrown into jail, taken out and treated to *eighty lashes*, and with other indignities and 'spurnings *a posteriori* not to be named,' told to leave that portion of this free and gel-lorious Republic forthwith without delay, which suggestion he proceeded to act upon with alacrity.

In view of all the facts, he demands that the State of Wisconsin take such action as will enable him to obtain redress for the outrages perpetrated upon him."

A BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—BENJAMIN REYBURN, who has been on trial at Westchester, Penn., charged with killing SUSAN EMMA REYBURN, was on Saturday, the 11th inst., convicted of murder in the second degree. The trial lasted more than a week. The circumstances of the case were as follows: On the 25th of October last, in the southwestern part of Westchester County, the little girl in question disappeared after being seen in the vicinity of the field in which BENJAMIN REYBURN was plowing; on the next day a trail of blood and displaced leaves, a bloody stone of ten pounds weight, and the place of an apparent struggle were discovered in the margin of the woods adjoining the field in which REYBURN had been working; the trail led to a mill-pond in which, at a distance of forty feet from the shore, the body was discovered in the water, which was, at that place, some four feet deep; when the body was drawn upon the bank finger marks were found upon the throat, the head gashed and bruised in many places, and the person generally bearing marks of violence.

On BENJAMIN was found blood, his shirt and his pantaloons being marked with its traces. Yet, according to the testimony he had done a full day's work at plowing; had gone to a religious meeting on the evening of the day of the murder, and acted throughout in wonderful consistency with his protestation of innocence. He accounted for the blood by saying his nose had bled, a matter not difficult of belief, as he was plowing land both stony and stumpy, and where the handle of his plow might at any moment have occasioned bleeding at the nose.

The boy's mother had been dead eight years, and he was reared by his uncle, who with his father sat at his side, and evinced to a greater extent than even the accused a painful interest in the trial.

The boy is manifestly not very bright, as when returning from the Court to the jail, and after the painful and exciting scenes of the delivery of the verdict, he asked with transparent simplicity of the officer "whether he thought the jury would convict him."

A CANDIDATE FOR PRINTER TO THE HOUSE RELIEVES HIS MIND.—Mr. MITCHELL, Editor of the St. Louis *Evening News*, and a prominent candidate for Printer to the House of Representatives, writes as follows to his journal, under date of Washington, February 6:

I beg to inform the "Colonel" correspondent of the *Republican*, that *I* was not a candidate for the office of Public Printer before the House; but that if I had consented to proposed schemes of bargain and barter, and been willing to pay money to this man and that to get him out of the way and to get his "influence," I would have obtained votes enough, in all probability, to be elected. But in that contingency, the office would have cost more money than it is worth, and the Public Printer would have been obliged to become a thief for his profits, or the office would not pay. And lest our excellent cotemporary should infer from this fair statement of the case that the Opposition majority in Congress are corrupt, or the Opposition office seekers the most dishonest people in the world, I will merely add that the members of Congress are mostly innocent of the corrupt combinations that candidates enter into. They only vote for such candidates as offer to do their work. And as to the comparison of Opposition office seekers with any others, I do not think the former will suffer.

A GUARDIAN WHIPS A YOUNG MAN FOR INSULTING HIS WARD.—Great excitement was created in Rochester, on Monday, by a cowhiding fracas. Mr. CHARLES PACKER, a dry goods clerk, invited a young lady, who is the cousin and ward of Mr. ELLIOTT, a carriage-maker, to attend a lecture with him. While on the way to the hall in a carriage which Mr. PACKER had procured, and which the distance did not render necessary, he offered indignities to the young lady, which elicited such violent resistance and screams that the young man found it necessary to take her immediately home. On reaching there she alighted and entered the house without assistance. This circumstance, together with her short absence, attracted the attention of the lady with whom she boarded, and after close questioning she persuaded the young lady to make a statement of the facts, which was immediately communicated to her guardian. After thinking the matter over for a day or two, he determined to chastise the offender publicly. PACKER's employers on being informed of the origin of the difficulty immediately dismissed him.

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE MASSACHUSETTS HALL OF REPRESENTATIVES.—On Tuesday afternoon, as the debate on the Betterment law was progressing in the Hall of Representatives at Boston, Mr. JAMES CLARK, who was sitting on one of the rear benches, listening to the remarks made by the different gentlemen, was observed to rise from his seat and to fall backwards. Those in the vicinity endeavored to assist him, but it was announced that he was dying, and the House immediately adjourned. Mr. CLARK lived but 45 minutes after he was attacked. The physicians, who were immediately summoned, judged that he had been seized with a fit of apoplexy, though he was not predisposed to the disease. He was for many years of the firm of SCOTT & CLARK, pump and block makers, in Ann-street, Boston, held the office of Alderman in that city during the years 1840 and 1841, under the administration of JONATHAN CHAPMAN, has been member of the Senate and House of Representatives, Engineer in the Boston Fire Department, and President of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association. His age was about 71 years.

ANOTHER OBNOXIOUS PEDDLER IN THE SOUTH.—The Norristown (Penn.) *Herald* says: "A German peddler, named MOSES SCHLOSSTEIN, well known in this place, and who has pursued his business in this region, was the victim recently of a gross outrage in Georgia. He was selling his wares in Merriweather, one of the western counties of the State, about sixteen miles from Greenville, the county seat. He was passing a blacksmith shop, where there was a crowd gathered, and saluted them politely, as traders generally do. But the "non-intercourse" fever forbade them to reciprocate the civility. They seized him and proceeded to beat him unmercifully. This assault was an outburst of chivalrous feeling, and then feigning a suspicion of his having "incendiary documents" in his possession, they followed and caught him again. With their knives they ripped open his pack, cutting his goods to pieces; they then stripped him, beat him outrageously, and left him insensible. When he returned to consciousness, he found that he was cut about the face and body, and that the thumb of his right hand was broken. He gathered together his ruined goods, and fortunately found a fearless and hospitable man who kept him ten days, when he was able to travel."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Feb. 15, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 40 bbls. Ashes, 3,605 bbls. Flour, 200 bbls. Corn Meal, 350 bushels Corn, 3665 bushels Rye, 798 bushels Oats, 900 bushels Malt, 3,023 pkgs. Provisions, and 650 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 90 bbls. at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ℔ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Sales to-day, 150 bags Maracaibo, on private terms, and 250 bags Rio at 12½c.@13c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 800 bales, including 500 bales *in transitu*, at former quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Tex
Ordinary, ℔ ℔	9	9	9⅛	9¼
Middling, ℔ ℔	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
Middling Fair, ℔ ℔	12⅛	12¼	12⅜	13⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been quiet, to-day, for State and Western Flour, and prices of low and medium brands tend downward. Sales have been reported of only 7,650 bbls., including superfine State at $5@$5 10; extra State at $5 20@$5 35, mainly at $5 25@$5 30; inferior to choice superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $5@$5 10; extra Iowa and Wisconsin, at $5 30@$6 25; extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 35@$6 35; inferior extra Ohio at $5 60@$5 70; roundhoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 95 ℔ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 50	@	$4 90
Superfine State	5 00	@	5 10
Extra State	5 20	@	5 35
Superfine Western	5 00	@	5 10
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 30	@	6 25
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 35	@	6 35
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 60	@	5 70
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds.	5 75	@	5 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 00	@	6 80
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@	5 60
Extra Genesee	5 65	@	7 25
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 65	@	7 25

Southern Flour is in demand at old rates. The transactions comprise 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore and Brandywine, &c.; $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian is in moderate demand, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 40@$6 75 ℔ bbl. Sales 300 bbls. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly, at $3 40@$3 45 for Jersey, $4@$4 05 for Baltimore, and $4 15 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive to-day. Holders are not disposed to make any important concessions to buyers. Sales have been confined to 7,500 bushels, including white Michigan at $1 50; Milwaukee Club, (so called,) on private terms; inferior White Kentucky on terms not ascertained, and inferior Red Southern at $1 20 per bushel. Corn is in more demand, at, however, irregular prices. We have heard of sales of 26,000 bushels at 77c.@79c. for White and Yellow Jersey and Southern; and 79½c. for small lots of mixed Western, ℔ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy, at 86c.@87½c. ℔ bush. Sales, 2,000 bushels. Barley is quiet to-day, yet prices are sustained. Sales, 5,000 bushels, including State, at 73c., and Canada East, part at 78c. ℔ bush. Oats are inquired for, at 44c.@45c.; Western at 44c.@45c.; State at 45c.@46c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; Southern at 38c.@41c. ℔ bushel.

HAY—Sales 450 bales North River at 93½c.@$1 06¼ ℔ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Have been in limited demand at old prices.

METALS—Continue very quiet, yet are quoted steady.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day, 550 bbls. New-Orleans at 46½c.@49c.; and 50 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 26c.@28c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, especially common, is in good demand, at buoyant prices. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine finds ready buyers, mainly within a range of from 47c.@48c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been less active, sales having been confined to 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for new Mess; $14 62½@$14 75 for new Prime; $17 for City prime Mess; $17 50 for old Mess; and $12 50 for old Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are salable and firm, including Hams at 9½c.@10c., and Shoulders at 6¾c.@7¼c. ℔ ℔. Bacon is in demand, chiefly at from 8¾c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. Lard remains as last noticed; sales 230 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11c.@11¾c. ℔ ℔. Beef is unaltered; the day's business comprises 375 bbls., in lots, at $9@$10 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$11 75 for extra Western Mess; $5 25@$5 50 for Country Mess, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $16@$19 50 ℔ tierce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is moderately active, at 14c.@21c. for State, and 11c.@15c. for Ohio, ℔ ℔. Cheese continues in request, at 9½c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales 350 tcs., at $3 87@$4 50 ℔ 100 ℔s.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales, to-day, of 165 hhds. Cuba, at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 650 hhds. Melado, at 5⅜c., to go out of the market; and 644 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8½c., ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales 12,000 ℔s. Prime, at 10¼c.@10⅜c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 450 bbls., in lots, chiefly at 24½c. ℔ gallon; the market closing heavily.

WOOL—A peremptory auction sale of American Fleece and Pulled Wool occurred to-day. The catalogue comprised over 500,000 ℔s. It was sold by the Messrs. DIKE BROTHERS, through Messrs. WILMERDING & MOUNT. The sale was very well attended, and resulted, on the whole, satisfactorily, as the lots disposed of brought prices quite as high as those current in private trade. The lots sold included 600 ℔s. common Fleece, at 23½c.; 600 extra do., 45c.; 1,000 medium Ohio do., 36½c.; 700 medium fleeces, 40c.; 1 bale unwashed, 33c.; 2,000 ℔s. do. extra fleeces, 48c.; 1 bale pick-lock sorts, representing 1,400 ℔s., 43c.; 1,100 ℔s. extra tub-washed, 43c.; 2,300 ℔s, medium N. Y. State fleeces, 43c.; 900 mixed pulled, 43c.; 600 No. 2 fleeces, 37½c.; 1,200 No. 1 do., 40½c.; 4,000 double extra N. Y. State fleeces, 51c.; 4,000 do. do., 51c.; 400 unwashed fleeces, 32½c.; 309 No 3 fleeces, 36c.; 1,400 pick-lock do., 57½c.; 1,590 No. 1 N. Y. State fleeces, 44c.; 3,000 extra do. do., 48c; 6,000 fine do. do., 47c.; 1,200 extra fleeces, 49½c.; 2,500 No. 2 Ohio and Pennsylvania, fleeces, 42c.; 6,000 extra do. do., 50c.; 6,000 do. do., 49½c.; 20,000 double extra do. do., 52c.@53c.; 3,000 No. 2 fleeces, 52½c.; 5,000 light, common and ½-blood Wisconsin fleeces, 37½c.; 20,000 double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 52½c.@53c.; 6,000 light medium fleeces, 45c.; 10,000 double extra Illinois do., 49c.@49½c.; 7 bales mixed fleece and tub-washed, 37c.; 5 do. double extra pulled, 44c.; 31 do., 48c.; 10 do. extra pulled, 46½c.; 1,000 ℔s. fine selected tub-washed wool, 44½c; 2,000 double extra Dutchess County fleeces, 50c.; 2,100 MORRELL's fine clip, 62½c.; 2,200 ℔s. No. 1 fleeces, 43½c.; 400 do. unwashed extra fleeces, 41½c.; 4,500 do. extra fleeces, 47c.; 30,000 do. very fine double extra New-York State fleeces, 54c.; 5,000do. double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 54c.; 3,100 do. mixed New-York State fleeces, 39c.; 10,000 do. light medium fleeces, 38c.; 5,000 do. light medium fleeces, 38c.; 12,000 do. extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 50c.; 5,000 do. double extra do., 54c.; 11,000 do. light, common and quarter-blood fleeces, 37c.@37½c; 5,000 do. Pick Lock, Washington County, Penn., fleeces two years old, 57½c.; 3 bales black fleeces, 29½c.; 3,500 ℔s. No. 1 Ohio fleeces, 42c.; 3,550 do. double extra do., 51c.; 2,000 do. Dutchess County Pick Lock fleeces, 57½c.; 400 do. extra Ohio fleeces, 47c.; 4,000 do. extra Ohio fleeces, 47c.; 4,000 do. double extra New-York State do. 50½c.; 2,500 do. mixed unwashed do., 27c.; 10,000 do. choice Ohio do., very light, 50c.; 3,700 fine and heavy do., 29½c.; 1,500 do. tub washed Wool, 37½c.; 16,000 do. fine New-York State fleeces, 46½c @47c.; 2,300 do. No. 1 do., 43c.; 4,000 do. common tub washed Wool, 34c.; 35,000 do. double extra Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces, 33c.@34c.; 10 bales super pulled Wool, at 36c.@36½c.; 24 short lambs' pulled, at 27c.; 3 No. 1 pulled, at 27½c.; 14 black, 37c.; 48 double extra country at 46c.@46½c.; 4 pulled, 9c.; 15 super, 35c.; 50 extra hatting at 44c.; 50 super lambs at 38c.; 6 long super at 28½c.; 5 fribs at 18c.; 10 super at 35c.; 4 extra at 41c.; 3 double extra at 45c.; 10 lambs at 33½c.; 23 short lambs at 11c.; 15 No. 1 at 32½c.; 16 black at 13c.; 10 No. 1 pulled at 33c.; 9 white scoured waste at 20c.; 10 do. 10 000 ℔s. super pulled wool at 38½c.; 4 double ex hatting at 45c.; 3 pulled at 9½c.; 10 No. 1 pulled at 33c.; 5 No. 1 pulled at 31½c; 25 short lambs at 12c.; 25 extra pulled at 44c.; 50 super lambs at 38c.@38½c.; 20 lambs pulled at 35c.; 10 extra at 43½c.; 10 super at 36½c.; 5 No. 1 at 31½c; 5 super at 38c.; 1,000 ℔s. German fleeces at 20c.; 2 pulled Mestiza at 13½c.; 4 fine washed at 20½c.; 6 Italian pulled wool at 24c.; 3 do. at 21c.; 6 do. at 22c.; 3 clean wool at 23c.; 7 short French wool at 13c.; 20 washed Sfax at 16½c.; 3,000 do. very light Dutchess county unwashed fleeces, 33c.; 2,000 do. Pick Lock Dutchess County unwashed fleeces, 37c.; 43 black flocks at 4½c.@5½c.; 11 English flocks as they are at 4c.@4½c.; 31 mixed English do. at 4c.; 50 do. do. at 4½c.; English white shoddy at 10c.; stocking shoddy at 8½c.; 7,000 ℔s. fine comforters, 8½c.; 2,500 do. fine red flannel shoddy, 8½c.; 6,000 ℔s. coarse gray shoddy at 2c.; 4,000 fine union do. at 2½c.; 4,000 fine blue stockings at 9½c.; 1,000 fine drab mungo at 9½c.; 1,000 black stocking shoddy at 8c.; 300 gray stocking shoddy, 5½c. The announcement of this auction sale has recently had the effect of checking transactions in the regular way. A revival of demand is now looked for. Stocks are comparatively moderate. Prices, it is anticipated, will be at least sustained.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised small lots of Cotton, at ¼d.; 300 tcs. Beef, at 3s. 6d.; and 100 boxes Bacon, at 22s. 6d. For Liverpool, 200 bbls. Pork, at 3s. 9d.; 200 tcs. Beef, at 5s. 6d.; 400 boxes Bacon, at 27s. 6d.; 100 bales do., at 30s.; 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; and 1,000 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 1½d.

Real Estate....THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

BY A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO.

2 lots E. side Broadway, near 158th-st., 25x97.4, ea.	$575
1 lot adjoining	480
1 lot south side 158th-st., rear of above, 25x99.11	445
1 lot adjoining, 25x99.11	390
1 lot adjoining, 25x99 11	370
2 lots adjoining, 25x99.11....each	340
1 lot adjoining, 25x99.11	315
4-story brick house and lot on 6th-av., near 46th-st., 18.9x75	7,975
3-story brick house and lot No. 88 West 36th-st., 16.8x98.9	7,775
3-story brick house and lot No. 90 West 36th-st., 16 8x98.9	7,775
3-story brick house and lot No. 123 East 31st-st., 18.9x98.9	6,425
3 story brick house and lot No. 177 10th-av., 25x100	6,400

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
I.
ETHEL TREVOR;
OR, THE DUKE'S VICTIM.
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS, Esq.
Price 50 cents.
II.
VIOLET DAVENANT:
A ROMANCE.
By BAYLE ST. JOHN, Esq.
Price 25 cents.
III.
THE SONS OF MALTA EXPOSED.
BY ONE WHO WAS "SOLD."
Price 12 cents.
Mailed, free of postage, on receipt of price.
FREDERIC A. BRADY, Publisher,
No. 24 Ann-st., New-York.

FAMILY SEWING.

OUR LADY READERS.
Mad. MARTENSE, of Paris, desires to inform the ladies of New-York that her establishment combines three distinct departments, viz.:
DRESSMAKING, unsurpassed in style and finish.
UNDER CLOTHING in all its variety.
GENERAL FAMILY SEWING.
And that while everything made is warranted to please the most fastidious in every respect, her charges are more moderate than can possibly be afforded by establishments with more restricted business and facilities. The utmost dispatch and most rigid adherence to punctuality will always be observed.
Able assistants, speaking French, English, German, and Spanish, always in attendance. References to best families in this City.
Sewing Machines and Operators sent into families by the day or week.
MADAME MARTENSE,
No. 189 Greene-st., two doors north of Bleecker.

DRY GOODS.

359. REMOVAL. 359.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY
Have removed from No. 291 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., to
No. 359 BROADWAY,
Where they will continue the business of Importing
CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,
AND
MANUFACTURING WINDOW SHADES.
Spring stock now ready for inspection.
359. BROADWAY, New-York. 359.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS.
LONG AND SQUARE.
A LARGE AND MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT
Just received.
Will be offered at retail
MONDAY, FEB. 20.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal, corner of Mercer-st.

CAUTION.
The subscriber is sole agent in New-York for the sale of
PEKIN MILLS TWEEDS,
and would caution the trade against buying an article which is being offered in this and other markets, and represented as
PEKIN TWEEDS.
No goods, however, bearing this trade mark are genuine but those sold by me, and any infringement of this trade mark will be prosecuted at law.
G. W. BIRD,
No. 186 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE STOCK OF FANCY goods consisting of hosiery, gloves, trimmings, and a full assortment of thread and needle, and gentlemen's furnishing goods. This business has been established for 15 years, and has always been and is now favorably known as the best stand in South Brooklyn. To a cash purchaser the store will be leased at a moderate rent. Inquire at No. 163 Court-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

CORSETS, CORSETS.—FRENCH WOVE, $1; button-fronts, $1 25; also a large stock of the celebrated Werley Paris corsets, very cheap, usual price $4 50; misses' corsets and skirts; zephyr worsted, 18c.; Shetland, 10c.; ladies' pages, 12½c. at MRS. ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway, above Union-square, east side. Shetland veils, French kids, 85c.

A PRIZE.—MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL Hoop Skirts cannot slip on the springs or get out of order, and are cheaper than the cheapest, combining elegance, economy, and great durability. No. 375 Broadway, No. 350 Canal-st., No. 258 Bowery, No. 119 8th-av., No. 244 Grand-st.

BARGAINS.—THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN millinery ever offered on Broadway. Spring bonnets now ready; splendid Evening Bonnets, $10. Velvet Bonnets at $5 each; Mourning Bonnets, new shape; Straw Bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 535 Broadway, up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE IRON WORKS KNOWN AS the Croton Foundry, situate in Goerck-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., consisting of the leasehold of four lots and buildings on Goerck-st., one connecting on Lewis-st., and two lots in fee with buildings thereon in Goerck-st. There is on the premises a first-class engine and boiler, cupola, cranes, &c. Every convenience for carrying on the iron foundry business. The whole will be sold at a very low price. Apply to JAMES L. JACKSON, No. 167 East 28th-st. or on the premises to P. H. JACKSON, who will shortly remove to 28th-st.

BUSINESS.—THE ADVERTISER EMPLOYS TWO Traveling Agents in the Northern section of the country, and wishes to connect with their business (which is confined mostly to the Summer season) some articles of a light nature that can be sold by sample or otherwise. Parties having the right kind of goods as above, can obtain increased sales by addressing C. C., Box No. 1,263 Post-office, describing nature goods, price, &c. No Agency is wished.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A retail boot and shoe store, in this City, (which has been established fifteen years,) amounting to about $4,000. Will be sold on liberal terms, for part cash and the balance in satisfactory paper. There is a rare opportunity for one who understands the business to make money. For further particulars, inquire of JOHN H. FOWLER, No. 44 Dey-st.

REFINISHING BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The proprietor of an old, well-established and paying refinishing business, wishing to retire, would sell the good-will, presses, (hydraulic,) tools, and all apparatus requisite to carry it on. This business, being now in successful and paying operation, offers an inducement seldom met with. Apply to Mr. J. WALES, No. 40 Beekman-st.

$10,000.—A SPECIAL PARTNER WANTed in a commercial business, with an unusual guarantees of profit and inconsiderable risk; first-class acceptances of an established house will answer, the advertisers having Eastern facilities. References highly satisfactory. None but principals need apply. Address S. & M., Box No. 119 *Times* Office.

$6,000.—A PARTNER OF GOOD BUSIness capacity, with the above amount, wanted in a well-established, profitable business; one who can influence some trade and give good references. Object is to extend the business. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN. an old established, large and handsomely fitted up Drug Store, situated on one of the principal Avenues, location unsurpassed, with a lease of several years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Application may be made to J. R. SMITH, corner of Fulton-av. and Gold-st., Brooklyn.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures and good will of a drug-store, located in the most central part of the City of New-Haven, Conn., are for sale; the store is one of the best in the city; terms easy, and to be made known on application to W. W. PRESCOTT or F. CROSWELL, New-Haven, Conn.

AN OLD BUSINESS FOR SALE.—AN OLD-established and lucrative manufacturing business, with plenty of orders, and now in full operation. Don't want a great deal of money; will be sold on easy terms. Apply to W. J. STEWART, No. 157 South-st.

$600.—ANY PERSON HAVING THIS amount can purchase the stock, fixtures and good-will of a flourishing business in Zephyr worsteds, knit, crochet and woven goods. The best location in South Brooklyn. Address A., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

$300.—I WANT AN ACTIVE MAN WITH THIS amount, to join me in buying a cash business that will pay 400 per cent. profit in three months; better than this has been done. Apply immediately to FAIRBANK, Room No. 67 French's Hotel.

$3,000.—WANTED—A PARTY TO BUY OUT a business, safe, profitable, cash and mercantile, established in this City; best of references given. Address Box No. 1,034 Post-office.

PATENT RIGHT FOR SALE.—THE ARTIcle manufactured; goes into the hands of merchants; is in general use and immediate demand. Full particulars at No. 347 Broadway, C. B. HOWES.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.'S CITY AND COUNTRY
NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING AGENCY,
No. 41 Park-row—N. Y. TIMES Building.
Merchants wishing to extend their business should
ADVERTISE
NORTH, SOUTH, EAST AND WEST.
Every facility is offered for this purpose by J. H. & Co. For promptness and reliability they refer to Raymond, Wesley & Co., publishers of this paper.

CASTILE SOAP.
250 boxes for sale, from store, in lots to suit purchasers.
BUNGE, BURLAGE & CO.,
Nos. 45 and 47 Exchange-place.

LIVERPOOL HOUSE COALS.
In ballast lots, picked and cleaned expressly for house use.
T. W. PARMELE, Agent,
No. 4 Irving-place.

APPEAL OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The Board of Managers, ever reluctant to appear before the public, had hoped that the ordinary contributions to the Association would have precluded the necessity of a special appeal for the indigent of our City. But in this, they regret to say, they have been disappointed. Some have given liberally, others have diminished their contributions, or, supposing they would not be required, have withheld them altogether. The mild weather has also decreased the receipts, without materially lessening the number or the necessities of the needy. The result is such a failure of means, that without greatly enlarged liberality, the Association can neither sustain the pressure now upon it, nor, without the risk of much suffering, reduce the number of recipients.
The Managers plead, not for profuse outlay, but for the most discriminating and economical relief that will sustain life. Neither do they ask aid for the indolent, the improvident, and the vicious; but for the industrious poor with families, who for the greater part of the year support themselves, and are now brought to absolute want by failure of work, or by sickness and misfortune. Five thousand and seven families, chiefly mechanics, laborers, and widows with young children; numbering twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-three persons, are now dependent on the Association for temporary help. After six or seven weeks, they will probably require no further assistance. Meanwhile, without aid, many will suffer, some, perhaps, perish. On this brief statement of facts the Board rests its appeal, believing that the cry of the destitute, the widow, and the orphan, will not be heard in vain.
Contributions may be sent to BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st.; R. M. HARTLEY, No. 39 Bible House, Astor-place; or to any of the officers or authorized collectors. By order of the Board.
JAMES BROWN, President.
JNO. C. GREEN, Vice-President.
R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.
Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time" may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and solid Walnut Suites. Also, Paillasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

BEDROOM ENAMELED FURNITURE IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fruit and flowers. Also, solid chestnut chamber suites, plain and ornamental, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st. Manufactory Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st. Established 1848.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 128 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal; she tells the name of future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth, give her a call at No. 251 3d av., above 21st st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 17, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies, to one address, for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an extra copy.*

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Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times. New-York City.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Saffo.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheatre Equestrian Troupe.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Rosina Meadows—Jack Sheppard—Three Fast Men.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—The Warlock of the Glen—The Cobbler and his Wife. Evening—The Octoroon.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR—Three Pieces.

NINTH-STREET—Near Broadway—Model of King Solomon's Temple.

NO. 635 BROADWAY—M. Du Chaillu's African Collection.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The Wyandotte Constitution of Kansas had its fling from the Democratic side of the Senate yesterday, Mr. Mason taking occasion to deny that there were any evidences of its authenticity, or that it was properly before the Senate. Then the concurrent resolution appropriating $3,000 for the expense of inaugurating a wretched statue of Washington in the wrong place, was debated. Mr. Hale made himself and his auditory merry over the *pseudo* works of art with which the capital is disfigured, signalizing especially the spurious dog which guards one entrance of the Capitol, and Persico's "Columbus," likened by the facetious Senator to a dissipated player of nine-pins. The appropriation was passed. The bill of Mr. Slidell, prohibiting the issue of bank-notes in the District of Columbia, was discussed, but, without action, postponed to Monday. Previous to adjournment, Mr. Brown gave notice of a bill to provide for the protection of slave property in Kansas. In the House, Mr. Keitt offered, but subsequently withdrew, a resolution providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 5th of June. Among a large number of bills and resolutions introduced and referred, the more important were those of Mr. Taylor, providing for the purchase of Cuba; of Mr. Brigham, for the abolition of Congressional mileage; of Mr. Sherman, censuring the President and Secretary of the Navy for negotiating improper contracts, and reorganizing the Post-office Department; of Mr. Howard, granting pensions to the Soldiers of 1812; of Mr. Vallandigham, increasing the annual appropriation for arming the militia to $600,000. Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, after the States had all been called, obtained the floor for an able and vigorous speech in opposition to the Republican platform, which Mr. Fenton, of this State, replied to with equal force and eloquence. The election of Printer was deferred until to-day.

The convicted insurgents, Stevens and Hazlett, were sentenced to death at Charlestown on Tuesday. The day of execution, for both the unfortunate men, is fixed for Friday, March 16. Stevens made a brief speech, denying a statement sworn to by one of the witnesses for the prosecution, to the effect that he had proposed to fire the City of Charlestown, and averring that his conscience did not reprove him for his actions. Hazlett followed, with a stronger asseveration of his own innocence, denying that he had ever committed murder, and charging the witnesses for the prosecution with perjury. Both prisoners expressed their gratitude for kind treatment received from the officials who have had them in charge, and both wore the air of men in no way terrified or repentant.

This is a busy season in the political world. The Virginia Democratic Convention assembled yesterday at Richmond, and organized with great difficulty, and after a severe conflict, which at one moment threatened active hostilities between the Wise and Hunter factions. Robert A. Banks was chosen President, with the usual number of auxiliaries in the way of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. The number of delegates present exceeded eight hundred. The Wise interest was apparently in the ascendant at the outset; but as the day proceeded, the strength of Hunter was thought to be increasing. The nomination of delegates to Charleston had not been effected at the date of our latest dispatches. The Rhode Island Democratic Convention met also yesterday, and nominated for Governor, William Sprague; for Lieutenant-Governor, J. Russell Bullock; for Attorney-General, Walter S. Burges. These nominations, with the addition of the Secretary of State and Treasurer upon the Republican ticket, were accepted by the Conservatives, who bolted from the Radical Republicans, and who were in session simultaneously with the Democrats. In the election in Louisiana of delegates to the State Convention, New-Orleans returned men in the interest of the Administration. The remaining members of the American Party—or, as they style themselves, "The Balance-of-Power Americans," continued in session at Binghamton on Wednesday afternoon, and adopted resolutions indorsing the National Union organization of New-York, and that of Washington, as worthy their support. The Hon. Washington Hunt and Mr. C. B. Tremain were recommended as delegates at large to a proposed National Union Convention, with subordinates from the several counties. An address was then submitted. It declares the Republican Party sectional, and accuses the Democratic Party of having departed from its first principles. For these reasons, neither of these organizations can be supported by that body of conservative men, which, last Fall, appeared to hold the balance of power in the State election. Until it can see its way clear to contend for principles which are not sectional, it will maintain the position it has hitherto held. The address was adopted, a State Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned.

The shoemakers of Massachusetts, discontented with the actual rates of wages paid by their employers, have organized a strike, to take effect on the 22d inst. The movement is understood to include the entire craft.

In the State Senate, the bill to incorporate the Railroad Accident Insurance Company was reported favorably. Notice was given of a bill for the construction of a railroad in the Seventh-avenue; and a bill regulating the sale of liquor was introduced. A resolution, appointing a Committee to inquire into the doings of the New-York Excise Commissioners, was adopted. The Railroad Toll bill was taken up, and after debate and amendment ordered to a third reading. In the Committee of the Whole, the bill relative to the rates of wharfage in this City was also ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly, (Committee of the Whole,) the *Pro-Rata* bill was discussed, and so amended as to exclude the Sacketts Harbor Road and all Long Island Railroads from its provisions. The Committee rose without further action. The Chair appointed a Committee to investigate charges of corruption.

The screw-steamship *Kangaroo*, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., reached this port last night. Her advices have been anticipated.

Advices from Nassau, N. P., to the 8th inst., are received through an arrival at Boston. The Insular Legislature had met, and its sessions been opened with great ceremony.

The trial of Wm. J. Lane, Jr., for alleged fraud on the Fulton Bank, was continued, on the first indictment yesterday. Several witnesses were examined, and the interest in the case increases. Proceedings will be resumed to-day. In the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder Barnard, John Fowler and Michael Sullivan, indicted for burglary in the first degree, pleaded guilty to the third degree of that offence, and were sentenced—Fowler to three years and six months, and Sullivan to two years and three months, in the Penitentiary. Mark Murray pleaded guilty to assault and battery on William Rickerts, and was remanded. James McGuire was convicted of petit larceny, and sent to the Penitentiary for six months, and Edward C. Morton was tried on a charge of arson and acquitted.

The case of James S. Williams, who is under examination before United States Commissioner White, obtained some additional interest yesterday, from the examination of several bank officers who identified the defendant as "James Simpson," who opened an account at the Citizens' Bank, depositing about $2,500 during the early part of January, and drawing it out by checks at various times, under the name of "James Simpson." An officer of the Bowery Bank also testified to the deposit of $1,500 by a person giving the name of "John Britton."

The master bakers met last evening at No. 160 Hester-street, for the purpose of devising some mode of protecting their interests against the enterprize of Mr. Hecker, who by the aid of large capital and machinery sells larger loaves of bread than it is possible for them to do at the same price. Various plans of redress were proposed, pending the consideration of which the meeting adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman.

An address, commemorative of Carl Ritter, the great German geographer, who died in September last, was delivered last evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, by Prof. Arnold Guyot, LL. D., of Princeton College.

In the Stock market yesterday there was renewed excitement in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company. The fluctuations were frequent through the day, and as wide as 8 ℔ cent. in a single hour. The stock finally closed about the same as yesterday, 88½ ℔ cent. The rest of the market was firmer. No alteration in Money or Exchange rates.

The market for Cotton was quiet and languid. A moderate inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat at about former rates. Corn was more freely dealt in. The transactions in Rye, Barley, Oats, Provisions, Groceries, Oils and Metals were restricted. Resin and Spirits Turpentine were in good demand. The public sale of domestic Wool passed off satisfactorily. Freights were rather inactive.

The Pro Rata Bill at Albany.

Our public servants at Albany are proposing to bring back the good old times that existed many generations ago, when it was a favorite measure of despots to seek to establish, by legislative or executive decrees, the rate of compensation that should be paid for a given quantity of merchandise or service. Their experiments were most commonly made upon the *currency*. They created it. The life of the subject hung upon their will. Having the power, no process, apparently, could be easier or more simple than "to raise a revenue" by fixing the nominal value of the sixpences and shillings they uttered at twice their actual value. But no power could force the debased coin upon the public. As soon as the cheat was detected, it returned to plague the inventors, throwing the loss almost entirely upon their shoulders.

And why? Because natural laws are much stronger than legislative and executive enactments. For Governments, in the long run, to override them by their own will, is an utter impossibility. The progress of society is measured by the degree of the recognition of this fact, by an increasing respect for natural laws. We had supposed so much progress had been made, that it had become an axiom in political science that where entire freedom to competition is allowed, the parties engaged in a particular enterprise or calling are the best judges of the rates of compensation they shall pay for the services of others, or charge for their own.

But it seems we have been mistaken; perhaps the fact is that there is no progress in social or political science—that what appears to be such is only different sides of an ever-revolving circle which, in its fated course, again presents to us, at Albany, the good old times of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In this day of fancied commercial freedom a decree is to go forth from the Legislature of the State of New-York, to be enforced by the severest penalties, requiring railroad companies hereafter to regulate their charges according to certain arbitrary, unbending rules, no matter how false in principle, or destructive to their business, or to the general welfare.

And what is the ground for such an assumption? Not that excessive charges are laid by our railroads upon any kind of freight; not that under the competition which exists, and which must continue, between the railroads and canals, local rates have not been reduced one-half in a very few years; not that the people of the State have not been efficiently and faithfully served. What then? That some kinds of *through* freight, in obedience to a universal law, are carried at lower rates than *local* freight, for the very good reason that the *through* freight must be carried at low rates, if carried at all. And who are the sufferers by all this? No one, except railroad companies, to which the public certainly owes a debt of gratitude for increasing the volume of its commerce and wealth. There is no pretence that the professed bill will reduce local rates. Its direct tendency will be to increase them. If one source of revenue be cut off, the loss must be made up by increasing the charges upon others.

This is a fair statement of the whole question, disguised as it may be. The warmest advocates of the *Pro Rata* bill do not pretend that local rates are excessive. They seek an unnatural advantage—in other words, to have their freight carried at less than what may be the actual cost of transportation. As we have already stated, there is not an intimation that excessive rates are charged, nor that, under the existing state of things, they can be charged. The Canal is common to both of the great railroad routes in the State. It lies alongside of the Central. It meets the Erie at Binghamton, at Owego and at the Genesee River. Between the railroads and water line a most vigorous competition exists. Such is the relation between the Erie and Central railroads. Through its branches, the former competes with the latter at Syracuse, at Canandaigua, at Rochester and at Buffalo, and upon every foot of ground in Central and Western New-York. Can any condition be more favorable to the people of our own State? What has been the result of it? Why, that rates have been reduced more than one half since 1850, as the following statement, taken from the late Report of the Auditor of the Canal Department, will show:

Year.	Cost per ton from Albany to Buffalo.	Cost per ton per mile in cents and mills.	Cost per ton from Buffalo to Albany.	Cost per ton per mile in cents and mills.
1853........	$5 60	1.54	$5 18	1.41
1854........	5 00	1.37	4 81	1.32
1855........	5 00	1.37	4 81	1.32
1856........	5 40	1.48	5 56	1.13
1857........	4 80	1.32	4 26	1.17
1858........	2 80	.77	3 14	.80

In the above statement we have taken the case of the *through* movement, but the illustration is perfect, as the *local* have decreased in the same ratio as *through* rates.

Now, how can the advantage of the people of the State be so well promoted as by leaving the railroad and canal to fight out their own battles? Their respective capacities for business are much greater than the amount of freight offering. They must compete. Nothing can prevent it. The advantage all accrues to the people living upon their routes.

Under such a state of facts, what if through freight be carried at less than local rates, or even without profit? We certainly add thereby to our commercial strength, to our population and wealth, increasing in the same degree the price of the products of farmers and the value of property throughout the State. There is not the least doubt that both the Railroads and Canal charge all they can get, on all the freight they move. This is the only proper rule. If they charge too much, or make too much money, the evil is very soon cured by the competition of rival works. If such an evil ever existed, it was cured long ago. Anything like monopoly or extortion in carrying the products of our people to market is entirely out of the question. Charges only remunerative, but much more often entirely *unremunerative*, are to be the rule for the future.

It has been a common idea that, because authority to construct railroads has been derived from the Legislature, this body retains the right to interfere in the exercise of their legitimate functions. We know of no such right. A manufacturing company is a creation of the Legislature as much as is a railroad. But what should we think of a legislative act which declared that the products of such an establishment within our State should not be sold to the people of Ohio at ten per cent. less than the price to the people of New-York? Should we not laugh at the folly and absurdity of such a measure? Yet there is not the slightest difference in principle between the case supposed and the *Pro Rata* bill. The right to build railroads is just as common as the right to form a company for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, wool or iron. No legislative act is now required for either. Would it be constitutional for the State to fix a tariff of prices to be asked by our manufacturers for their cotton and woolen cloths or iron? Of course not. What right, then, has it to fix the rates at which freight shall be transported over our railroads? We should like to have some one point out the difference in the two cases.

The truth is, a more insane and suicidal policy never engaged the attention of a legislative body. To act as is proposed, is as much beyond its functions as it was beyond those of the *Inquisition* to set the canons of the Church against the sublime laws of the Universe proclaimed by Galileo. We have no doubt that our railroads carry at low rates. They cannot do otherwise and be true to the great commercial and manufacturing interests of this State. The question at issue is one of commercial supremacy for the Continent. For the manner in which this has been sustained, our people owe a debt to our railroads that never can be repaid. To punish them for the service they have rendered, and without which New-York would have lost its position as chief of great cities, is the height of ingratitude and folly, which we are confident cannot become law at Albany.

The South and the Free Blacks.

The Southern mind, in a good many States, is just now agitated by the question, What had better be done with free negroes? Arkansas, with a magnificent disregard for vested rights, as well as for the claims of humanity, has solved the question by driving them out pell-mell. Tennessee was about to follow her example, when she was prevented by the energetic remonstrance of Judge Catron, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Maryland is now laboring in the throes of anxious cogitation over the same vexed question. The Commission appointed by the House of Delegates to consider the condition of the free colored population in that State has just presented its report. It sets down the number of ownerless blacks at 90,000, and states that it is steadily on the increase; that their freedom confers no right on them, except that of not working if they do not like it, and charges them with preferring crowding into the cities, and picking up a precarious livelihood by small jobs, in preference to engaging in the hard but useful labor of the farms in the country. The report ends with the usual call for legislation, to make this black population more useful to the whites, and to prevent emancipation in future.

It is impossible to deny that the condition and future of the free negroes is a matter which calls for the serious consideration of the South. Their numbers at the North are too small, and the preponderance of the white population is too great, to give us any cause for uneasiness about them. But in States in which the black population is very large, and in which the greater portion of it is still held in Slavery, the manner of life of that portion which enjoys even a modified freedom is a subject which slaveholders cannot afford to overlook. The morals of the free negroes, by all accounts, are bad; and the influence of their example upon their brethren in bonds is, no doubt, anything but beneficial, and the whites are, of course, bound to mend matters, if they can.

But while conceding all this, we must say we think the Maryland Legislature, and every one else who takes this subject up, would experience very much less trouble and difficulty in dealing with it if they would at the outset concede, publicly and legally, that there are certain things which the black and the white races have in common—or, in other words, that there are certain causes which produce the same effects on both of them. Among the weaknesses by which the natural man, white as well as black, is most easily beset, is an indisposition to work when he can possibly avoid it. It is not necessary for us to discuss the unity of the species, or any other question in natural history, or geology, to prove the general repugnance of the human race to severe toil. The fact, we believe, is seldom disputed, even by those who are most violent in their denunciations of the lazy habits of the free blacks. We have not yet had the pleasure of seeing many white men, of any race in the world, who labor hard from mere love of labor. We of course are familiar with the fact that hundreds of thousands, in fact, millions of them, toil with terrific energy from morning till night, but it is not because toil is sweet. They are stimulated to exertion by the desire of wealth, and the comfort, power and consideration that it brings; or by the love of fame, which is another name for general admiration; or the love of authority; or by affection for children, by the hope of seeing them honored, useful, and happy. If all these incentives to exertion were at once removed; if the severest labor could bring none of us white men more than a livelihood; if every position of honor, profit, or emolument, were closed on us; and if nothing we could do or say could possibly prevent us from being treated as pariahs by a large portion of the community in which we lived—shunned in society and in business, and in every walk of life, as if our touch were pollution—the number of those amongst us who would be found "scorning delight, and living laborious days," would be exceedingly small. The difference between the habits of a poor German or a poor Irishman in this country, or a poor German or Irishman at home, lies mainly in the fact that at home he lives and labors under the cold shade of aristocracy,—while here all the prizes of life are either within his own reach or those of his children. The race is precisely the same in Europe as in America; it is the influences which are brought to bear on it which differ. In fact the language of Southern gentlemen about free negroes bears the closest resemblance to that of a French *gentilhomme* of the last century about peasants and *manans*, or of an Irish Protestant Squire a hundred years ago about his Catholic countrymen. The free negro trouble is an old story. The wails of the whites over their idleness and rascality are but a wearisome repetition of the jeremiads of privileged classes, in all ages, over the shortcomings of unfortunate inferiors to whom they denied every ordinary incentive to industry and exertion. Men to whom society steadily refuses all honors and rewards would be more than human if they displayed the energy and ability of those for whom fame, rank, power and respect are alone reserved.

We have said that we do not overlook the difficulty of dealing satisfactorily by legislation with those in the position of free negroes in a Slave State. We are not of the number of those who think the whole difficulty is solved by placing them on a legal equality with the whites. We think, on the contrary, it would only make matters worse than ever. Even if the existence of Slavery did not complicate the question, the admission of any large number of blacks to political equality with the whites, so far from healing the breach between the two races, would only widen it. To the existing divisions of party it would add a bitterer and a deadlier one than any founded on difference of race. It would not abate the prejudices of the whites, and it would furnish the blacks with formidable means of avenging the every-day slights and insults to which they would still be exposed. In short, the remedy would be worse than the disease, though we confess we know of no disease of the body politic more afflicting than the existence in the midst of a large civilized and refined community of a race of degraded outcasts.

If the Marylanders are wise, they will remember, as we have already recommended, that white men, placed in the position of these free negroes, would certainly, in a generation or two, exhibit a good many of the faults which render the latter so obnoxious to slaveholding eyes; that, in fact, wherever white men are found in a position of social or political inferiority, they are remarkable for idleness and improvidence, and for flocking into large towns to find comfort and support by mingling with masses of their fellows in misfortune. They should, therefore, legislate against the evil, not in partisan rage, but in pity. They can do everything by act of the Legislature for the free negroes, except make the whites respect them as equals; but without this, no acts of the Legislature can materially influence their condition. If they are wise, they will seek to do what the Committee of the House of Delegates so severely denounces the Colonization Society for not doing: send as many as possible out of the country. The demand for black labor in all the free islands of the West Indies is enormous, and the transport of 90,000 vagabonds to that distance is not an enterprise from which a State like Maryland need sink in despair when her interest and safety calls for it. At all events, it is the only mode of escape from her present difficulty, which consorts either with justice, honor or sound policy. If her free negroes were once in Jamaica or Barbados, they would have all the inducements which the rest of us enjoy to become industrious and provident. And even if Freedom and Equality did not arouse their nobler nature into activity, their vices and shortcomings would, at least, not endanger the peace and happiness of a flourishing community of another race.

Preaching and Practice.

We publish in another column the Message of Gov. Letcher, of Virginia, complaining of the conduct of Gov. Kirkwood, of Iowa, in refusing to honor a requisition made on him for the surrender of Barclay Coppic, brother of the Edwin Coppic who was executed for his share in the Harper's Ferry insurrection. Barclay Coppic is accused of having also participated in it, and an attempt was accordingly made to seize him for trial in Virginia.

Gov. Kirkwood refused to grant a warrant, on three grounds, all of them technicalities, or defects of form in the documents submitted to sustain the arrests. Gov. Letcher considers the objections untenable in every way, and accordingly delivers himself of a vigorous denunciation of Kirkwood and the North generally, and congratulates Virginia upon her loyalty to the Constitution and the laws, and upon the faithfulness with which she discharges all the obligations which they impose on her towards her non-slaveholding countrymen.

It has been said by some distinguished jurist that one of the best guarantees for maintenance of all institutions, is to be found in a rigid and unscrupulous attention to the forms of procedure. These are the great bulwarks by which a weak minority are always enabled to defend themselves against a strong and unscrupulous majority, and we are glad to find Gov. Kirkwood pays attention to them, no matter what his motive may be, so long as he does not substitute chicane for justice, or a lawyer's dodge for the honest discharge of a plain duty. Into the merits of the controversy between himself and Gov. Letcher we do not propose to enter, but we must confess that we think all complaints from the Executives of Southern States of Northern opposition to the assertion of their rights, in this matter of criminals, come from them just now with a very bad grace. There is hardly a State south of Mason and Dixon's line in which, during the past six months, the Constitution and the laws have not been completely suspended with regard to all Northern men, and in which every traveler from a free State has not had his life, liberty and property completely dependent upon the caprices of a savage mob. We hear every day of persons being driven out from every one of them upon the vaguest suspicion that he holds certain abstract opinions, not only without a good warrant, but without even an informal one, without trial, or conviction, or delay. When we complain of this we are coolly informed that the safety of the community, in the opinion of the mob, justified their action—just as if it were not already formally provided by the Constitution and laws of all the States in the Union that the question whether a particular person is or is not dangerous to his neighbors is one which a jury alone is competent to decide. The laws operate in Virginia herself, not whenever they are required, but whenever the mob pleases. Gov. Letcher is very indignant with Gov. Kirkwood for not delivering up a fugitive from justice, but we venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that he is himself at this moment utterly unable to protect the most inoffensive Northerner who enters his State from every species of mob violence, if any one pleases to insinuates that he disapproves of Slavery. Whenever Gov. Letcher, or any other Governor of a Southern State, can pledge his word of honor that every man from the North, who is guilty of no crime, may enter or leave his State, and remain in it under the protection of the laws, in perfect security against all outrage, from whatever quarter, a lecture upon obedience to the statutes will come from him with a good grace, but not till then.

Governor Kirkwood is, perhaps, in this affair of Coppic, pandering to the prejudices of his constituency. But what are Southern Governors doing when they witness the robbery and banishment of men who have never been convicted of any offence, without stirring hand or foot for their deliverance?

If the South is wise she will do more than preach legality. The institution to which she is so much attached owes its whole existence to the letter of the law, and it is only by holding on to that letter, with jealous tenacity, that its safety can be secured. Every deed of violence done by slaveholders in violation of it, is an example set to millions who can readily learn the lesson, and who can practice it with all the greater readiness that there is nothing "peculiar" about their property.

Inventions Plaguing their Inventor.

Whatever be the amount of evil which, in the opinion of many persons, the French laws restricting the liberty of the Press may work, there are very few, we fancy, who will not have experienced the satisfaction which a display of poetic justice always inspires, on witnessing the extinction of the Paris *Univers*, by the very weapons which it has so often invoked against its own enemies. No one who remembers the infuriate ravings which this organ of the Middle Ages directed against Edmund About, and the clamor with which it called on the Police for the suppression of his terribly witty book on Rome, can regret its being treated to a dose of its own medicine, and sent to defend its masters in exactly the same latitude to which About was exiled for assailing them.

Since the memorable occasion on which that faithful champion of Papal rights, Cæsar Borgia, Duke of the Romagna, and Cardinal Valentino, to whom the Holy See is indebted for the final overthrow of the great Roman feudatories, and the practical destruction of the liberties of those Emilian provinces now so wickedly revolting from its sway, drank with his worthy father, Pope Alexander VI., the poisoned wine which they had prepared for a *partie carrée* of opulent Cardinals at the Villa Corneto, there have been few supporters of the Papal temporalities whose experience has so pleasingly illustrated the double-edged character of the means by which those temporalities were originally acquired and are still defended. The religious vixen of the French Press has for years been accustomed to assault all that is most respectable in modern civilization, and all that even its own countrymen hold most dear—freedom of the Press, freedom of worship, and freedom of education, civil marriages and representative institutions. It has perpetually tempted the outraged friends of liberty into wishing that it might one day be made to feel the weight of the chains which it was always seeking to fasten upon the limbs of its opponents. They have now been gratified. If a righteous use can ever be made of restraints on free speech, it is certainly when they tie the tongues of its worst enemies; and a worse enemy than M. Louis Veuillot, the Editor of the *Univers*, freedom of all kinds does not count upon the globe. A great service is always rendered to progress when its opponents are suddenly hoist with their own petard.

The gagging of a tyrant or an inquisitor reads him an impressive lesson in toleration, especially when the gag is taken from his own apparatus of torture. It presents him with a fair view of the two sides which notoriously exist in all disputed questions, while it commends itself at the same time to the popular mind as an example of that most logical kind of justice—the justice of retaliation.

Instances of this moral discipline are real contributions to the welfare of mankind. Two or three days, for example, after Mr. Roger A. Pryor's tremendous castigation of Mr. James Gordon Bennett in the House of Representatives, we were favored with an article in the *Herald* upon the propriety of avoiding personalities, and paying the strictest regard to the rules of decorum in carrying on political controversies. In like manner, we should not be at all surprised if we were to receive from the *Univers*, at Brussels, daily homilies upon the value of religious toleration, the liberty of the Press, trial by Jury, and the *habeas corpus*. There is no impudence comparable to the impudent repentance of a fox caught in his own trap.

Fools and their Money.

That enterprising journal, the *Southern Confederacy*, of Atlanta, Ga., has just run afoul of a snag, which has apparently knocked a hole through the bottom of this piratical craft, and has seriously damaged its cargo of "*White* lists" and "Black lists," even if it does not swamp it altogether. The *Pennsylvanian*, whose pure Democracy and Southern sympathy are above all suspicion, in an article of yesterday upon the "Philadelphian Black list," after stating that its acquaintance with the "political character" of the mercantile houses set down in the list "enables us to speak with entire confidence and without the fear of contradiction," adds, "in accordance, therefore, with that knowledge, we are constrained to remark that James Pinckney Hambleton, editor and proprietor of the *Southern Confederacy*, in reference to the Philadelphia houses, has departed from the truth so willfully and glaringly as to place himself in the category of venal libelers."

This is very pretty, and also very pleasant. Mr. Hambleton's list contains about one hundred houses, and of these it says that "not over a dozen support the Abolition Party, or in any way act in hostility to the South." It seems that the list was made up from the advertising columns of the Philadelphia *Press*, and that no personal investigation whatever was instituted into the political character of the houses named. Our Philadelphia contemporary, in anticipation of the arrival of the Georgian "scoundrel" in that city on his "swindling and black-mailing" tour, expresses the hope that "his reception may be a warm one," and that "boot and sole leather" may have an upward tendency in the market.

We may frankly state that we have no especial regret that the mean and discreditable espionage of this worse than venal sheet has been thus effectually exposed in a quarter to which the South will look with entire confidence—that the career of this ignominious panderer to Southern prejudices will be likely to come to an inglorious termination, and that he, himself, if the suggestion of the *Pennsylvanian* is heeded, stands some chance of getting his honest deserts. It is said that the vagabond has extorted some $9,000 from the merchants of this City. If there is any truth in the report, then we can only say that another instructive illustration is thereby afforded of the old proverb about the infatuated individual who is expeditiously parted from his money.

THE ITALIAN MEETING.—We are sure that we need only remind our readers of the fact that a meeting will be held to-night, at the City Assembly Rooms, to express the sympathy of the citizens of free America with the noble and rational attitude of the people of Italy, in the present crisis of their destiny. The meeting of to-night has nothing to do with subscriptions or "material aid." It is a simple opportunity afforded to all men and women who value their own civil privileges, of expressing their earnest hope that the people of Italy may rise likewise to the station of a great and independent nation, no longer to be controlled by the policy of Sovereigns or the fears of Popes. In this aspect of the meeting we need hardly take the pains to prophecy its perfect success.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

The Nova Scotia Telegraph Line.

HALIFAX, N. S., Thursday, Feb. 16.

The adjourned meeting of the Nova Scotia Telegraph Company was held in this city yesterday, but the feeling among the shareholders was so nearly unanimous against the rule of the late Board of Managers, that these gentlemen and their few friends deemed it unwise to attempt to throw obstacles in the way of the reform which has been inaugurated by the new Board. The Press and the commercial public may now rest assured that the rule of "first come first served" will be rigidly enforced at all of the offices of the Nova Scotia Company. The arrangements of the Associated Press at Halifax are now, as at all times, such as to insure the promptest delivery of news from the European steamers, and the public may feel reasonably sure that they will continue for the future, as for the past ten years, to be supplied with the earliest intelligence from Europe from this point, as well as from all others, through their arrangements.

Suffrage in Ohio.

THE RIGHT OF MULATTOES TO VOTE CONFIRMED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Supreme Court of Ohio decided the case of Alfred J. Anderson *vs.* Thos. Milligan on Tuesday last. The Court held that persons having a mixture of African blood in their veins, the preponderance being white, were, by the Constitution of 1801, entitled to exercise the elective franchise; and that no change having been made in this respect by the Constitution of 1851, the plaintiff having but one-eighth of African blood, and his vote having been refused at the Presidential election of 1856, for that reason alone, therefore, the Court held that he is entitled to recover for the violation of the right conferred on him by the Constitution. The decision was unanimous.

Boston Items.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT — COUNTERFEITS — THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

John Haskins was instantly killed on the Fitchburgh Railroad, near Groton, last night, and five others severely injured.

The party had been cutting ice, and were walking home on the track, when the train ran into them.

Counterfeit Fives, well executed, on the Rockland Bank of Roxbury, are in circulation.

We had a thick snow-storm to-day.

New-Jersey Legislature.

PASSAGE OF RAILROAD BILLS IN THE SENATE.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Senate has passed the bill to extend the New-Jersey Central Railroad, and another authorizing a new railroad from Hoboken to Newark.

It is confidently asserted that the first-named will pass the House, and that the chances are favorable for the other.

Later from Nassau.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

An arrival at this port brings the Nassau *Guardian* of the 8th inst.

The Legislature had opened with imposing ceremonies. Gen. Pierce and his wife and other Americans were present.

Arrest for Abducting Free Negroes.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Thursday, Feb. 16.

Andrew Rogers, hailing from Helena, Arkansas, was arrested here, to-day, on the charge of abducting free negroes and selling them into Slavery. Subsequently he was conveyed to Macon for trial in charge of Policemen.

The Almaden Quicksilver Mine Case.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Feb 16.

The Almaden Quicksilver Mine Case has been decided in favor of the United States.

Population of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Feb. 16.

According to the official returns of the assessors the population of Kansas Territory is 69,950.

The Strike of the Massachusetts Shoemakers.

PARTICULARS OF THE MOVEMENT—ITS ORIGIN AND PROGRESS.

From the Boston Evening Traveller, Feb. 16.

Within a few weeks an extensive movement has been made among the journeymen shoemakers of the principal shoe manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, in favor of a general strike for higher wages. This is in consequence of the reduced scale of prices at which they have of late been obliged to work, and which they claim is utterly inadequate to their rights or necessities, injurious to the "bosses" as well as degrading to the journeymen, and entirely unjustifiable by any circumstances at present existing. A portion of the manufacturers have either admitted the justice of their claims, and offered to compromise, or expressed their willingness to coöperate, when there is any general tendency among other manufacturers to unite with them. Others oppose the movement, its design, and the claims on which it is based, meeting it with a denial of the premises from which the strikers deduce their arguments, and reasoning altogether different.

These express a determination to resist all attempts to increase the tariff of prices, and assert that the amount of stock they have on hand justifies the policy, while the principle of their refusal is vindicated on the ground that the profits of their business are not sufficient to warrant an increase now, and that present rates have been paid more with a view to keep the families of their employes from want, than with any prospect of gain. The contest has waxed quite exciting of late, and the journeymen are organizing with a determined method. The principal movement is among the workmen of Lynn, the most numerous of all the shoe manufacturing towns and cities.

The first meeting of the Lynn shoemakers, with a view to a strike, was held at Liberty Hall, the headquarters of the Lynn Mechanics' Association, on the evening of Feb. 8, when a Committee appointed for the purpose reported the following pledge:

"We, the undersigned, journeymen shoemakers, jointly and severally pledge ourselves to suspend our labor, on a day hereafter to be determined in mass meeting, unless, prior to that time, we receive the full wages hereto annexed; and we further agree not to take work from any Lynn employer at less than the list of prices, unless the strike shall have been discontinued by a vote of a majority of a meeting of the subscribers to the agreement, ample notice of which meeting shall first have been given."

The meeting adjourned to last Saturday, at which time 629 signatures to the pledge and bill of prices were reported. A. G. Draper, Joseph Dott, and D. E. W. Stone were appointed a Committee to visit neighboring towns, and the meeting was adjourned to last night.

Last evening the journeymen reassembled at Lyceum Hall, and held a very enthusiastic meeting. The only lack of harmony was caused by the presence of Mr. Thomas G. Haines, a former President of the Association, and some of his friends. They are in favor of the strike, but object to some of the views and leaders of the majority. Mr. Haines was expelled from the Association some time ago, and mutual hard feelings have existed since, the grounds for which on either side we will not at this time discuss.

The hall was crowded with shoemakers. The seats were full and many stood in the aisles and around the doors. There were at least 1,200 or 1,500 present.

At a little past 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by E. C. Darlin, Secretary of the last meeting. James Dillon was then chosen Chairman, and Mr. Darlin Secretary.

Addresses were made by the Chairman and by Messrs. Alonzo G. Draper, James Dillon, and Chas. S. Cummings. The latter gentleman stated that the number of names obtained to the pledge and bill of prices, so far as canvassed, had been 1,068, and only 10 had refused to strike. This report was subsequently corrected by the Chairman, who announced a mistake in the figures—the number of signatures obtained being 1,126. To these should be added thirty or forty who signed during the evening.

The 22d of February was fixed as the day on which the strike should occur, if the terms proposed were not acceded to by the employers. After the appointment of an Executive Committee to carry into effect the objects of the meeting, an adjournment was moved and carried.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Shoemakers in Lynn, Natick, Haverhill, Marblehead and other towns have been holding meetings preliminary to a strike for higher wages. The movement is said to embrace operatives in all the principal shoe and boot manufacturing towns throughout Massachusetts.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of workmen held in Lynn, last night, it was voted to strike on the 22d of February, and a Committee of five was appointed to notify the manufacturers to that effect.

A Committee of twenty-five was chosen to collect money to help carry the strike through, and provision was made for another Committee, to consist of one hundred members, to see that the arrangements for the strike are fully carried out.

Moses Breed, shoe manufacturer of Lynn, has failed. Liabilities $75,000.

POLITICAL.

THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

Concluding Proceedings—Delegates to the National Union Convention—The Address—Reaffirmation of the Balance-of-Power Doctrine.

The American Convention continued its sessions at Binghamton on Wednesday afternoon.

The Committee on National Organization, by their Chairman, Erastus Brooks of New-York, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the National Union organization in Washington, and in the State of New-York, has the hearty sympathy and coöperation of those who supported the American balance-of-power ticket nominated at Utica in September last, and elected by a majority of the people in November, and that we stand pledged to all the measures of that organization which shall in good faith be in favor of the Union, the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws.

Resolved, That the following gentlemen, designated in part by the National Union Committee, be recommended as delegates to the National Union Convention, to be called at such time as may be named by the National Union Executive Committee:

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

Washington Hunt, C. B. Freeman.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1..Lott C. Clark.
2..Roswell Graves.
4..Benedict Sears.
5..Wm. H. McDonald.
6..E. J. Brown.
7..A. M. C. Smith.
8..Hiram Ketchum.
9..J. T. Headley.
10..Samuel J. Wilkins.
11..P. Cantine.
12..A. K. Chandler.
13..Alfred Wathyns.
14..Chas. H. Adams.
15..Wm. Burling.
16..O. D. Peabody.
17..A. H. Prescott.
18..Abel Smith.
19..Addison M. Smith.
20..T. L. Faxson.
21..David Matthews.
22..Wm. Oakes.
23..Oscar Paddock.
24..B. Davis Noxon.
25..Wm. Fosgate.
26..George L. Whitney.
27..Chas. E. Hardy.
28..Harlo Hakes.
29..George R. Brand.
30..Wm. F. Robertson.
31..Samuel J. Weeks.
32..George R. Babcock.
33..L. L. Pratt.

Resolved, That the Delegates have power to appoint their several substitutes.

THE ADDRESS.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions submitted the following Report, which was read by Mr. Brooks, and unanimously adopted:

The independent American Electors of New-York having demonstrated at the recent November election that they hold the balance of power in the State, by supporting and electing the State officers nominated at Utica in the previous September, deem the present a proper opportunity to reaffirm the wisdom and justice of the position then taken, for the first time in the political history of the country, and crowned with the most abundant success. Public necessity and private duty, in the present condition of the country, demand that this policy should not now be abandoned.

While the country is divided into two great parties, there is a plurality of voters not belonging to either of them, who are looking for some middle ground on which to stand, and make manifest their interest for the Union, their respect for the Constitution, and their willingness to be recognized as law-obeying citizens. This body of men can never act with any sectional party, North or South. Though in a minority in most of the States, they possess, if united, the balance of power in nearly all of them. They feel that a time has arrived when all geographical agitations, and all extreme opinions, should be frowned upon by the true men of the country. As the Federal Government was established upon principles of justice, fraternity and compromise among all the States, they desire to revive in the hearts of the people that ancient feeling of patriotism and good fellowship which gave birth to the Union and to the Constitution. They give no countenance to the threats of the disunionists of the South, nor to the fanaticism of the Sectionalists of the North. They believe that between these extremes, which on each side have aroused the worst prejudices of men, and called forth the most dangerous action in the country, that there is a middle and national ground, on which all who love peace, unity and justice in the Government of the country can stand. They condemn all wrongs and outrages upon the people and upon the States, whether imposed in the form of Federal laws or fraudulent Constitutions upon the one side, or on the other by State invasions, sympathy with those who commit treason, or by teaching any doctrines of a necessary "irrepressible conflict" among brethren of the same Union, or in States bound together by the strongest ties of interest, which ought to be held together by the holiest bonds of affection, and which, till now, have been esteemed equally loyal members of a great national confederacy. They are for the Constitution as it is, for the Union as it was framed by our fathers, for all the constitutional rights of the States, as States, and for the restoration of peace among the whole American people. They are opposed to the Republican Party, because it is a party of one leading idea, and that idea sectional at the North, and most offensive to fifteen States of the South, and because had there been such a party in 1776 and 1787, when the Declaration of Independence was framed, and the Constitution of the United States adopted, the Union could never have been established. They are opposed to the Democratic Party because, abandoning the spirit of its ancient founder, it has brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, used its power against the rights of the people, misappropriated the public money, and scattered a fire-brand over two-thirds of the Union, by repealing a measure of compromise, which, for more than thirty years, was a peace offering between the North and the South. They feel, therefore, that an imperative necessity now exists, for the union of all right-minded men, and upon the broad National basis, laid down by Henry Clay in 1850, and in a crisis of public affairs not unlike the present, when he declared himself in favor of "*the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.*"

The want of that "unity of Government" which, in the words of Washington's Farewell Address, "constitutes us One People,"—the bitter sectional strifes witnessed in the Congress of the United States for nearly three months past; the long absolute obstruction of the public business among the representatives of the people; the open inculcation of sentiments of sectional hatred, and threats of sectional power; the frequent sentiments from the South of disaffection towards the Government and of defiance of its power; the necessity of protecting private rights and of preserving the public interests over every portion of our common country, demand, at this time, the abandonment of all measures, the purpose or tendency to which, is to cause sectional disturbances, or "to alienate one portion of the Union from the rest."

As American citizens, therefore, having "no friends to reward, nor enemies to punish," we propose, in view of the importance of the present political year, and in view of the present distracted condition of the country at large, to become, as far as in us lies, watchmen over the domestic tranquillity of our portion of the American heritage, as part and parcel of the great National Union Party of the whole country. Our desire is to restore peace once more to the Government, and prosperity and happiness among the people. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few," and in a just cause no man even is weak or powerless for good. The complete triumph of eight out of nine of the present New-York State officers, a few months since, under the most discouraging and inauspicious circumstances, is proof of what can be done in the future. We therefore invoke the aid and coöperation now of all who are for unity in the Government, for peace with the people, for confidence in business, for obedience to laws, for saving our great interests of agriculture, commerce, manufacture and trade, for rescuing our public domain from the hands of the speculators, and spoilers of all, indeed, of the seventy or eighty thousand citizens in this great State, who desire to be considered, at this crisis of our public affairs, as "minute men in the great reserve of millions," and who believe that there may be a time, and that this is that precise time, when the claims of one's country become stronger than all the obligations of party.

In the sole desire that those who think alike on some of the great questions of public policy, which underlie the foundation of the Government, should now act together, and seeing strength in union, and victory in united action, we are ready, for the time to forego all peculiar forms of faith, in order that we may come together upon the broad, National platform of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws.

If ever again, in heart as well as in name, we shall indeed become a united people, united in maintaining all the Compromises of the Constitution, in opposing at the ballot-box all sectional men and doctrines, in securing the rights of the People, by maintaining the just equality of the States, and in frowning upon all treason as well as disowning all traitors—then, as Americans, as Whigs, as Republicans, and as Democrats, we shall be ready, if need be, once more to put on our party armor and contend for any peculiar faith or doctrines, not sectional in their character, for which in times past we have been ready to do battle. Till when, the whole Constitution is our Platform—the whole country our field of labor—and the whole Union the first object in our affections.

Albany—John S. Van Rensselaer.
Broome—Henry M. Collier, J. C. Roby, Sturges Cary.
Cattaraugus—Joel Fuller.
Cayuga—Chas. S. Trowbridge.
Cortland—Edwin J. Gould, A. L. Kenny, Ira L. Little.
Kings—R. Graves, J. L. Smith, C. Rowland.
Madison—Whipple Clark, J. H. Hutchins.
Montgomery—C. B. Freeman, D. A. Fonda, J. N. Cooke.
Niagara—T. C. Pomroy, Wm. Pool.
New-York—Erastus Brooks, Saml. F. Gerry.
Onondaga—D. R. F. Stevens.
Ontario—Geo. L. Whitney.
Queens—H. S. Lott.
Saratoga—George L. Ames.
Schenectady—J. J. Marlett.
Steuben—H. Hakes, Wm. W. Angle, J. W. Taggart.
Tompkins—A. Spencer, J. C. King, L. V. B. Maurice.
Schoharie—W. N. Bennett.

In behalf of the meeting and of the supporters of the Utica Ticket in the State.

The State Central Committee was then appointed by the Convention, and measures were adopted for a thorough organization throughout the State.

Adjourned.

Connecticut Democratic Convention.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—THE HARPER'S FERRY RAID CONDEMNED.

Besides resolutions indorsing the National Administration and the Cincinnati Platform, the following were adopted by the Connecticut Democratic State Convention on Wednesday:

Resolved, That the recent invasion of the soil of Virginia, by a band of Abolition outlaws, can be viewed by right-minded men in no other light than as an atrocious crime, and is regarded by us as one of the legitimate fruits of the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine of the Republican Party.

Resolved, That the franking privilege is a special grant, belonging to the category of class legislation, and is not demanded by [illegible] any public exigency; that it loads down the mails with a mass of political, and often worthless documents, for the dissemination of which the people are subjected to a heavy tax; and that it is a monopoly which has too long existed, and should be destroyed without delay.

Resolved, That while we are in favor of the abolition of the franking privilege, we rigidly adhere to the policy of cheap postage.

Judge Hovey stated that Mr. Wright, one of the editors of the Richmond *Enquirer*, was present, and as he desired some sentiment to send by telegraph to the Virginia Democratic State Convention, which was then in session, he offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the Democracy of Connecticut send to Virginia, whose Democratic delegates are to assemble in State Convention to-morrow, their fraternal regards, congratulating the Old Dominion on the effectual manner in which she has suppressed an Abolition invasion of her soil, initiated to disturb her rights, and to shed the blood of her citizens.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Hartford, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 16.

The editor of the *Times* denies that the delegation, chosen yesterday, to Charleston is a Douglas delegation, and asserts that it is pledged to no candidate.

Virginia Democratic Convention.

A STORMY MEETING—VIOLENT CONTEST BETWEEN THE FRIENDS OF HUNTER AND WISE.

Richmond, Va., Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Democratic State Convention assembled here to-day, and temporarily organized by the choice of Mr. Payne, of Fauquier, Chairman, which is a triumph for the friends of Henry A. Wise.

There was much confusion in the subsequent proceedings in regard to the manner of the appointment of the Committee on Credentials.

After a stormy debate it was at length decided by a large majority that the Secretary call the roll by counties, and members report their names and be permitted to take their seats.

The call of the roll then proceeded amid great confusion.

Subsequently the death of Rush Floyd was announced, when the Convention adjourned till 4 P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Resolutions of respect to the memory of B. R. Floyd were adopted, and eloquent eulogies pronounced upon his life and character.

A dispatch was then read from the Connecticut Democratic State Convention, which was received with vociferous applause, but action upon it was postponed.

Calling the lists of counties was then resumed, but shortly afterwards interrupted by the introduction of a resolution, that the Democratic members of the General Assembly, whose counties were not represented, be invited to take seats in the Convention.

This was strongly opposed, and great confusion followed.

Shouts of "Order! order!" "Sit down! sit down!" &c., were heard from all parts of the Hall.

When order was somewhat restored, the Committee on Organization reported Gen. Robert A. Banks, of Madison, for President, and the usual number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries.

A resolution about permitting other than delegated members to take seats in the Convention, was discussed most of the session.

The excitement this occasioned was intense, and the noise deafening.

The feeling between the Hunter and Wise men nearly culminated in a personal collision.

The resolution was at length tabled and the Convention adjourned until evening, when District Electors will be appointed.

The proceedings show that Hunter stock has advanced, though possibly all differences may be healed.

Cheers and hisses were on one occasion given alternately for Wise and Hunter, but quiet soon prevailed.

About eight hundred delegates are present.

The hall is densely crowded.

NIGHT SESSION.

There is nothing of great importance doing to-night.

Some confusion exists, but general good humor prevails.

The Convention is now taking a vote by counties to admit as delegates all the Democrats now here from the counties not otherwise represented, which the friends of Gov. Wise favor and those of Senator Hunter oppose.

It is hardly probable that the vote will be decided before 1 o'clock, and it is impossible to say now how it will terminate.

The friends of the two parties consider it a test question as to their relative strength in the Convention.

Politics in Rhode Island.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 16.

The Democratic State Convention was held here to-day. Wm. Sprague was nominated for Governor, J. Russell Bullock for Lieutenant-Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney-General. Elisha R. Potter, Alfred Anthony, Geo. H. Browne, Edward F Newton, John N. Francis, Fenner Brown, Charles S. Bradley and Welcome B. Sayles were elected Delegates to the Charleston Convention.

CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION.

Providence, R. I., Thursday, Feb. 16.

A State Convention was held here to-day, of Conservatives opposed to the Republican nominations. It was not large, eleven towns out of the thirty-two not being represented. Wm. Sprague was nominated for Governor; J. Russell Bullock for Lieutenant-Governor, and Walter S. Burges for Attorney-General. The candidates for Secretary of State and General Treasurer are the same as the Republican.

Louisiana Politics.

THE NEW-ORLEANS DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The delegates elected from this city to the State Convention are largely Administration.

Massachusetts Politics.

DOUGLAS DELEGATES TO CHARLESTON.

Boston, Thursday, Feb. 16.

At the Democratic Convention of the Seventh District of Massachusetts, at Haverhill, to-day, Messrs. Pierce and Johnson, Douglas Democrats, were elected delegates to the Charleston Convention.

OBITUARY.

At noon, yesterday, Mr. Stephen Whitney, one of the oldest and wealthiest of our citizens, died at his residence in Bowling-green. Some of his intimate friends state that he was but 70 years of age, while others affirm that he had completed his 80th year. He entered business, in this City, at an early period of his life, and has always been considered strictly upright in his dealings, but at the same time close and sharp in effecting bargains. These characteristics laid the foundation for a fortune which has accumulated of late years, until it is estimated at the enormous amount of $8,000,000. Much of this immense property consists of real estate, a large proportion of which is situated in the First Ward. He also had large amounts of money invested in productive mortgages, and stocks and bonds of various descriptions. Up to the time of his decease, Mr. Whitney devoted his time to a great extent to collecting rents and to supervising the repairs which it was found necessary to make in the numerous buildings which he owned. Busied in this manner he was seldom seen on 'Change. In fact, he was not of a speculative character, and it is said that the misfortunes which a few years since overtook some of his relatives, who were engaged in the grain trade, involved him only to a limited extent. Perhaps no fact exhibits this conservative element of his character more forcibly than his persistent refusal to follow his old acquaintances and neighbors who, years ago, resigned their down-town mansions to look for more quiet and fashionable homes in the upper part of the City. For the last fifty years Mr Whitney has resided on Bowling-green. In politics he was one of the oldest of the Old-Line Whigs, and a warm supporter of Henry Clay, for whose advantage he is said to have contributed liberally. Mr. Whitney leaves a large number of children and grandchildren. His eldest son-in-law, Hon. J. Phillips Phœnix, retired from business many years ago, after having acquired a large fortune, and died at his residence, which was in the immediate vicinity of the home of Mr. Whitney, twelve or fourteen months ago.

Death of Sir W. C. Ross, R. A.—Sir William Charless Ross, R. A., died at his residence, Fitzroy-square, on Friday, Jan. 20. The deceased artist was in his 66th year. He was the son of a miniature painter of repute, and distinguished himself at the age of fourteen by gaining medals of the Society of Arts for original drawings and miniatures. He at first dedicated himself to historical paintings, but after a while relinquished this walk of art for portrait miniatures. Of the Queen, Prince Consort, the royal children, and various members of the Coburg and Orleans families, he has executed admirable portraits. The sum total of his works exceeds, it is said, 2,000. In 1837 he was appointed miniature painter to the Queen; in 1838 he was elected an Associate of the Academy; in 1842, an Academician; and in the same year he was knighted.

The late Rt. Hon. Matthew Talbot Baines, whose death at London was [illegible] in our foreign dispatches recently, was the eldest son of the late Mr. E. Baines, formerly M. P. for Leeds, and proprietor of the Leeds *Mercury*. He was made Recorder of Hull in 1837, which office he held ten years. In the same year he entered Parliament as member for Hull, and continued its representative until 1852, when he was elected for Leeds, for which city he continued to sit as long as he remained in Parliament. His administrative talents were conspicuous in his success in discharging the delicate and arduous duties of President of the Poor Law Board. In the Cabinet he was highly valued by his colleagues for the sagacity and coolness of his judgment. He retired from Parliament at the dissolution last Spring, in consequence of shattered health.

Gen. Skrzynecki, who last led the Polish army victoriously against the Russian forces, died at Cracow on the 12th January, aged 74.

The Newport Kidnapping Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In reply to a communication in your paper of the 9th inst., allow me to say that my authority for asserting that the girl connected with what is called "The Newport Kidnapping Case," had been offered for sale to her mother in New-Orleans, was the statement of her owner, confirmed by letters received from certain gentlemen in that city, who had been applied to for information.

My authority for the further statement of the *motive* which prompted her owner to take this step, and of the fact that she might be thus purchased "at a nominal price," was his own assertion, made to me in person.

I have recently learned, by further letters received from New-Orleans, that the mother of the girl has become the legal owner, by the payment of one thousand dollars.

THOMAS M. CLARK,
Bishop of the Diocese of Rhose Island.

Providence, R. I., Feb. 10, 1860.

Since writing the above, I have been informed that the money received from the sale of the girl is to be deposited in the Providence Savings Institutions, for her benefit, whenever she is disposed to remove to the North.

Mob Law in Missouri.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CHILLICOTHE BANK.

Messrs. McCluney and Prescott, agents of the State Savings Association of St. Louis, publish a long statement in the Missouri *Democrat*, to show how they were prevented from receiving specie at the Chillicothe Bank. A notice of this case was published yesterday. The agents say:

"While the cashier was counting the first package of one thousand dollars, a number of persons representing themselves as a Committee, appointed by the citizens of Chillicothe, Mo., came into the bank; after making an inquiry of the cashier if it was not a draw on the bank, Mr. Smith Turner, the leader of the party, informed us (acting for the Committee,) that we would not be permitted to draw the *coin*—that if we would take our notes and depart from the city peaceably and quietly, we would not be molested; but, *if we persisted in undertaking to draw the coin, we would do it at the peril of our lives.* We then, according to our instructions, offered to take exchange on St. Louis at ¼ per cent., or on New-York at ⅜ per cent. premium, which was refused. The teller then remarked to the Committee that the demand on the bank was lawful, and that they had the coin to meet the demand, remarking that they would never miss it, *for they would have the amount back again in a short time out of the citizens*; (at this point several of the crowd shouted "they can't get nary dollar,") but to no purpose, the Committee would not allow us to transact our business. We then put our notes into a carpet-sack, and, after locking it, we handed it to Mr. Shirley, the cashier, asking him to put it into the vault until we could get ready to leave the city. He remarked to us that he could *not* do it; and, at the same time, the Committee said *they would not allow us to leave the money with the bank in any shape*; that if we were afraid of losing it they would give us a party to *protect us!!* We answered that we were not afraid of losing it, and that we could take care of it, having merely asked the favor as an accommodation, which had not been refused us anywhere else. We then returned to the hotel, and stayed until after dinner. In the morning we went to the bank, and were informed by the Cashier and other officers of the bank, that a vote had been taken at the mass meeting, and decided that we should not draw the money.

The Washington Monument.

RESULT OF THE POST-OFFICE CONTRIBUTION PLAN.

The *National Intelligencer* publishes an official statement, from the Washington Monument Association, of the receipts in aid of the Washington Monument enterprise, derived from the Post-office contributions throughout the country. The plan has been in operation about four months, and returns have came in from 841 offices. The aggregate receipts are only $2,240. The official circular says:

Nearly 28,000 places have not been heard from at all. If the Postmasters of these would coöperate with the others, and with as favorable an average result, the annual fund would be more than two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. To keep the work in fair progress forty-five thousand dollars a year would suffice, which would require an *average* return of $1 50 a year, or 12½ cents a month for each town.

Should any returns have been transmitted not mentioned in this list, the Postmasters are requested to communicate the fact. A record is kept at the Washington Post-office of all letters that are received addressed to the Engineer of the Monument, and the letters themselves are placed on file in the office of the Society.

The contributions from the City of New-York were $10 68; from Brooklyn, $30; Sing Sing, $2; Buffalo, $13.

Large Fire at Mexico, Oswego County.

DRY-GOODS ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOE STORES AND APOTHECARY SHOPS CONSUMED.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

Mexico, Oswego Co., Tuesday, Feb. 14, 1860.

The most disastrous fire that ever occurred in this village took place this morning at 2½ o'clock, burning up entirely a handsome block of brick stores, six in number. It was occupied by Messrs. Whitney & Skinner as a banking-office—loss small. The next store, occupied by Mr. Oliver C. Whitney as a dry-goods store—loss on goods $500; insured. Loss on these two buildings, owned by H. K. Kinney, $3 000; insured for $2,000. The next store, occupied by Messrs. Ames & Bennett as a shoe store; goods nearly all removed; store owned by Mr. Thayer, of Syracuse—loss $2,000; insured for $1,000. The next store, owned and occupied by Mr. Robert Gibbs as a shoe store. Here is where the fire originated, and all the stock was destroyed—loss on store and goods $3,000; insured for $1,600. The next store, owned by William Cooper—loss $1,600; insured for $1,200. This store was occupied by Messrs. Bailey & Goodwin as a clothing store (loss $400); saved most of their goods. The next store was owned by Dr C. D. Snell—loss $3,000; no insurance. Occupied by Messrs. Brooks & Rider as a druggist store—their loss is $300; insured. Other persons occupying the chambers lose by the fire perhaps $300.

Serious Accident at Ann Arbor, Michigan.—The annual exhibition of the junior class at the Michigan University, which was to have taken place on Thursday evening last, was prevented by a serious accident resulting from another case of imperfect building. The exercises were to have taken place in the Union School Hall, in the City of Ann Arbor, and the room was already nearly filled when it was discovered that the floor was beginning to settle. A panic at once took possession of the audience, which was increased by the falling of one of the seven iron columns that supported the roof. This was a result of the settling of the floor, the column thereby loosened at the top. In falling it struck four persons, one of whom it is feared is fatally injured. Fortunately, here the damage ended, and the remainder of the crowd were permitted to escape. The names of the injured parties are as follows:

John Chase, aged 14 years, son of J. M. Chase, Esq., formerly Treasurer of the University. Skull fractured, and recovery doubtful.

John Allen, a boy, badly cut and bruised, but not considered to be dangerously injured.

A lady, name unknown, struck on the shoulder by the column and badly hurt.

Miss Wildy, badly crushed by the same.

Of course the intended exercises were postponed.—*Detroit Advertiser, 11th.*

The Annual Assay at the Philadelphia Mint.—The annual assay at the United States Mint, in this city, commenced at 10 o'clock this morning. The following named gentlemen form the special commission appointed for the purpose by the President of the United States: Dr. H. W. Gibbs, of Columbia, N. C.; Dr. J. C. Hall, of Washington City; Hon. James M. Porter, of Easton, Pa.; Dr. T. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi; Dr. Zina Pitcher, of Michigan; Prof. Thos. C. Porter, of Lancaster, Pa.; Prof. Robt. Bridges, M. D., of Philadelphia; Dr. Henry J. Anderson, of New-York; Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, Pa. The *ex officio* Commissioners consist of the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the United States Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania; James C. Vandyke, Esq., United States District Attorney for the same district, and Joseph B. Baker, Esq., Collector of the port of Philadelphia. The Assay usually occupies two or three days, during which time the Mint will not be open to visitors.—*Evening Bulletin*, 13.

Racing Match for Twenty Thousand Dollars.—A match has been made between the Messrs. Doswell, the great turf representatives of the Old Dominion, and Maj. Bacon, well known as one of the most popular and liberal sportsmen of Carolina, to run their two slashing three year old colts, *Exchequer* and *Jonce Hooper*, against each other at the Fall meeting on the Hawthorne Course, Camden, S. C., for the large stake of $10,000 a side. *Exchequer* has been running with rather chequered luck this season, twice defeating *Nes Taylor* at Savannah, and twice yielding to *Congaree* at the late Charleston meeting. *Jonce Hooper* has not distinguished himself since entering upon his third year. He was sent to Savannah, but it is supposed got tampered with on the road, and was unable to appear at that meeting or since.

A Great Charity Festival.—Thirteen columns of the Buffalo *Republic* are occupied with a report of the proceedings of a great charity festival given in that city on the 9th inst. Of this space, five columns are surrendered to a description of the tableaux, addresses and poems which were prepared for the occasion, and the remaining eight contain a catalogue of the donations, which embrace everything from clay pipes, dark lanterns and epsom salts, to barrels of flour, of potatoes and bottles of brandy and whisky. Among the names of the donors are those of Gustavus Adolphus Scroggs and Hon. Millard Fillmore.

The Affray at Port Ewen.

RELYEA ACQUITTED BY THE GRAND JURY OF ULSTER COUNTY.

The Grand Jury of Ulster County, which has been for several days in session at Kingston, adjourned [illegible] Wednesday, after having disposed of about thirty [illegible]ses, in various forms. The most important of them w[illegible] the affair at Port Ewen, which took place on Saturday [illegible]st. The case, as laid before the Grand Jury, differs ess[illegible]ntially from the reports formerly printed, and is subst[illegible]ntially thus:

On Saturday morning, two bro[illegible]thers, named Hiram and Jeremiah Relyea, with a frie[illegible]d, John Slater, while cruising down the river on the [illegible]e, with an ice-boat, landed at Port Ewen, a small villag[illegible]d Hudson, [illegible]e, inhabited mainly by Irish, employes of the Delaware a[illegible]A and Canal Company. It seems that Hiram Rely[illegible] Slater proceeded some distance back of the vi[illegible]age, while Jeremiah remained to take charge of the boa[illegible]. While thus engaged he was surrounded by a gang of ruffians of the place, was terribly beaten and obliged to flee for his life. Thus matters stood until about 5 o'clock P. M., when Hiram and Slater returned to take the boat, when they were also attacked by the gang, and being surrounded upon all sides were obliged to fight for their lives. At this juncture Relyea and Slater endeavored to take refuge between two canal boats near by, but were still more closely pursued, and Relyea was felled to the ground by a heavy blow from Martin Silk. Instantly springing to his feet, he discharged a pistol at Silk, the ball of which passed through the heart of his assailant, killing him instantly. Relyea immediately fled toward Rondout, about a mile distant, pursued by a crowd of over a hundred infuriated Irishmen. When he reached the village he was covered with blood, and his clothes nearly torn from him by the crowd. He immediately gave himself up to the authorities. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed in Rondout, and for a time it was with difficulty that a serious riot between the canal men and the citizens was prevented. Both Hiram and Jeremiah Relyea now lie in a critical condition. Doubts are entertained of the recovery of the latter. Coroner Dubois on Saturday proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of Silk, who, with the jury impanneled, after much opposition by the friends of deceased, found a verdict in accordance with the above facts. The Grand Jury on Tuesday refused to find a bill against Hiram Relyea, on the charge of killing Martin Silk, admitting the ground of self-defence. Indictments were found against Patrick Kinny, Tobias Butler, Patrick Moran, and some six other rioters, charged with "assault with intent to kill." Warrants were issued, and those named have been arrested.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Items.—The Consolidated Ferry Company, between the Eastern District and New-York, have fixed upon three cents as the fare for foot passengers, unless the tickets are purchased by the hundred, when the price will be two cents.... A man named Brannigan was arrested, yesterday, by Officer Waddy, of Fourth Precinct, for having a counterfeit $3 bill on Bank of Pemberton.... Coroner Murphy held an inquest, yesterday, on the body of Michael Clark, who was run over, on Wednesday, by a wagon and instantly killed. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.... The City Railroad Company commenced, on Wednesday last, to sell twenty-five tickets for $1 on all of the routes under the control of this Company.... A man named Powers was, on Thursday night, found by the Police of the Third Precinct, completely covered up in a snow drift. He was intoxicated, and had lain down to take a nap when the snow-storm came on and enshrouded him. He had $105 in his pockets.

Board of Supervisors.—At an adjourned meeting of the Board of Supervisors, last evening, a series of resolutions remonstrating against the bill before the Legislature, authorizing the raising of $1,000,000 to establish a market in this City, were presented, and referred to a Special Committee, with instructions to report. The Superintendent of the Poor sent in a communication, inclosing one from the Resident Physician at the Lunatic Asylum, asking for increased accommodations for patients. The present building, one of the largest in the County, is filled to overflowing. The subject was referred to the Committee having that institution in charge. The Board, after the transaction of some routine business, adjourned for one week.

The Sale of the Ferries.—Mr. Gilbert, the counsel for Brooklyn in the Ferry case, went before Judge Hogeboom, yesterday, to enter an appeal from the recent decision to the General Term. Consequently the sale will not take place at present.

The Courts.—General Term—Calendar for this day—Nos. 65, 70, 71, 72, 73, 75, 78, 79, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 96, 97, 31, 66. City Court—Nos. 16, 18, 21, 22, 25, 27, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 47, 48, 49, 50.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The Semi-Weekly Times, published this morning, contains the following:

The Mexican Treaty—The full text of the McLane Treaty.

Italian Affairs—The Pope's Reply to the Emperor; the Suppression of the *Univers*.

Foreign Correspondence—Letters from France and Italy.

Domestic Correspondence—Letters from California, Sonora, Utah, Washington, Connecticut, &c.

Scientific Agriculture—Further reports of the Yale Agricultural Lectures.

The End of the World—The Deulsions of the Second Adventists.

Agricultural and Domestic—Items for the farmer and the housewife.

The Romance of Crime—History of Col. J. Buchanan Cross.

Editorials—Articles on Current Topics.

Congress—Full reports of the Proceedings—Action on the Franking Privilege.

Summary of News—Semi-weekly Record.

Personal items, Obituary notices, Market news, &c.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price Four Cents.

Singer's Sewing Machines.

No 2 sewing machines	$100
No 1 sewing machines	90
The family sewing machine, A	75
The family sewing machine	56
Hemming gauges	4

I. M. SINGER & CO, No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Important to Tailors and Others.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York.
NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Great Fire in Fulton and Ann-streets.

New-York, Jan. 30, 1860.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co.

Gentlemen: The printing establishment, No. 113 Fulton-st. and No. 46 Ann-st., occupied by ourselves and Robert Bonner, of the *New-York Ledger*, was yesterday morning consumed by fire; the stock of both concerns was totally destroyed. Our books, papers, and some hundreds of dollars in bank-bills, were in one of your Champion Safes, and, after being exposed for 30 hours to the fiery ordeal, has delivered up its contents without the loss of a single dollar. Experience teaches us we want no other Safe but yours.

WYNKOOP, HALLENBECK & THOMAS.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall New-York.

Bartholf's

CELEBRATED SEWING MACHINES.

These superior Machines are put up in different styles and are unequalled in excellence and simplicity.

BARTHOLF MANUFACTURING CO.,
No. 434 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.

Useful in every house. For sale everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3.600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.

They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Barry's Tricopherous

is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR.
Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture, at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Bridgewater Paint of New-Jersey.—Twelve shades of colors, tested for ten years; 60 per cent. of silica, forming a complete metallic coating for roofs, outside work, villas, churches, public and private buildings, tin, brick and iron, railroad depôts, machine-shops, mills, decks of vessels, canvas, &c. Depôts No. 72 Maiden-lane and No. 70 Liberty-st.

HICKS & BETTS, Agents.

Order for roofing and specimen of colors, No. 421 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Varicocele, Piles, Prolapsus Ani, and enlarged veins of the extremities. Physicians and others are invited to examine the new appliances for the above maladies at No 448 Broome-st.

J. W. RIGGS, M. D.

Shirts Ready Made and made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SILLECK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

MARRIED.

DeVeau—Williams.—At Poughkeepsie, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, by Rev. S. D. Brown, Mr. E. M. DeVeau to Miss Mercie Williams, both of Rondout.

Worthington—Howell.—In Canandaigua, on Thursday, Feb. 9, by Rev. O. E. Daggett, D. D., W. W. Worthington, of Cincinnati, Ohio, to Mary, daughter of Alex. H. Howell, Esq.

DIED.

Moore.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 15, Henry Moore, in the 69th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from the 17th-st. M. E. Church, between 1st and 2d avs., on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Rye for interment, on Saturday, in the 9 A. M. New Haven train from 27th-st. station. There will be [illegible]

Randolph.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, of dysentery, Mabel, daughter of Anson D. F. Randolph, aged 21 months.

Funeral services this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 707 Houston-st.

Strong.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Cornelia A. B., daughter of the late Henry Hollenbeck, and wife of J. H. Strong, aged 27 years, 9 months and 6 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Feb. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, at No. 193 West 19th-st., without further notice.

Humphrey.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Margaret Humphrey, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, also those of her sons-in-law, Capt. John C. Hagedon and Alonzo Hampton are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, from her late residence, No. 106 12th-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 P. M., without further invitation.

Weymouth.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, after a lingering illness, James M. Weymouth, aged 46 years, 8 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Franklin Chapter No. 9 O. U. A., are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 145 Broome-st., at 1½ o'clock this day, (Friday.)

The Brothers of Franklin Chaper, No. 9. O. U. A., will meet at their rooms, corner of Grand and Ludlow sts., this day, (Friday,) the 17th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to attend the funeral of their late brother, James Weymouth.

By order of JOHN D. LENNON, Sachem.
Geo. Wm. Berry, C. of the C.

Cornwell.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 16, of scarlet fever, [illegible] son of William and Harriet Cornwell, in the 5th year of his age.

Funeral at 3½ o'clock this (Friday) afternoon, Feb. 17, from the house of his parents, No. 124 Pacific-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

Odell.—At Hoboken, N. J., on Thursday morning, Feb. 16, Margaret D., daughter of Jacob L. and Catharine M. Odell, aged 2 years, 1 month and 16 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday afternoon, Feb. 18, from the residence of her parents, No. 70 Garden-st., Hoboken, at 2 o'clock.

Milligen.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 15 Gilbert M. Milligen, Treasurer Central Railroad, of New Jersey, in the 50th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at 3½ o'clock, on Saturday, Feb. 18, from his late residence, No. 116 West Jersey st., Elizabeth, N. J. A special train will leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 2½ o'clock on Saturday, Feb. 18, to convey the friends to the funeral, and will return as soon as the services are over.

White.—At Union, N. J., on Wednesday morning, Feb. 15, at the residence of his parents, A. Remsen White, aged 22 years.

His friends, and friends of Dr. Berrier's family, are requested to attend his funeral, on Friday, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M., at Dr. Berrier's residence.

Griffiths.—At Nyack, Rockland County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Feb. 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Griffiths, wife of Rev. Joseph W. Griffiths, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from the Baptist Church at Nyack, on Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, at 2 o'clock P. M. The 10 A. M. train Northern Railroad, of New-Jersey, will arrive in time.

Badeau.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on Thursday, Feb. 16, John Wesley, son of N. W. Badeau, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, the 18th inst., at 10 A. M., from the M. E. Church, Tarrytown.

Stryker.—At Urbana, Ill., on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 8, Mary Alida, infant daughter of Rev. Isaac P. Stryker, aged 7 months and 3 days.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 79, Feb. 16, 1860.
2, 69, 12, 13, 4, 36, 61, 70, 46, 39, 60, 50, 75.
Class No. 80, Feb. 16, 1860.
45, 78, 38, 32, 2, 56, 17, 33, 68, 64, 72, 69, 29.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Feb. 16, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BARNEY'S OPERA PERFUME.
Dedicated to
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI.
A new and elegant
PERFUME,
Exhaling the most delightful and exquisite odors.

As truly fascinating as the beautiful photographic likeness which adorns each bottle.

More than 3,000 bottles were sold in a few days, while this favorite artist was in Boston.

Sold wholesale by J. W. NORCROSS & CO., No. 91 Fulton-st. Retailed by CASWELL & MACK; FRANK & CO. No. 875 Broadway; HEGEMAN & CO.; J. & C. CODDINGTON; RUSHTON; G. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, and Druggists generally.

THIRTY-FIVE SECOND-HAND SAFES
FOR SALE.

I will sell at very low prices, SECOND-HAND SAFES OF EVERY SIZE, of the most approved makers, (many of which are almost new,) which I have taken in exchange for LILLIE'S CHILLED AND WROUGHT IRON SAFES. Call and examine a large variety at the warehouse of HOWE'S IMPROVED STANDARD scales.

FRANK E. HOWE, No. 203 Broadway.
First block below the Astor House.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.
STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 260 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.

A large assortment for sale at the depôt,
NO. 40 MURRAY-ST., NEW-YORK.

RUSHTON'S
COD LIVER OIL
FOR
CONSUMPTION.

USEFUL IN ALL FAMILIES.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine, which removes paint spots, grease, &c., &c., and cleans gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without the slightest injury to color or fabric. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents per bottle.

THE SATURDAY LEADER.
THE SATURDAY LEADER.
THE SATURDAY LEADER.
THE SATURDAY LEADER.
CONTENTS FOR THIS WEEK:
THE SHILLING SIDE OF BROADWAY.
THE SHILLING SIDE OF BROADWAY.
THE SHILLING SIDE OF BROADWAY.
OLD SPORTS OF NEW-YORK, BY TOM QUICK.
OLD SPORTS OF NEW-YORK, BY TOM QUICK.
OLD SPORTS OF NEW-YORK, BY TOM QUICK.
SKETCHES FROM A GREEN ROOM.
SKETCHES FROM A GREEN ROOM.
SKETCHES FROM A GREEN ROOM.
THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PEOPLE.
THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PEOPLE.
THEATRES AND THEATRICAL PEOPLE.
JAMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE, HIS MEDLEY.
JAMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE, HIS MEDLEY.
JAMES PIPES OF PIPESVILLE, HIS MEDLEY.
MIRROR OF THE WEEK.
MIRROR OF THE WEEK.
MIRROR OF THE WEEK.
QUEENS OF BOHEMIA.
QUEENS OF BOHEMIA.
QUEENS OF BOHEMIA.
ART AND ARTISTS.
ART AND ARTISTS.
ART AND ARTISTS.
DRESS AND FASHION.
DRESS AND FASHION.
DRESS AND FASHION.
CHOICE POEMS.
CHOICE POEMS.
CHOICE POEMS.

And a variety of interesting Editorials, Letters from Albany, Washington, &c., combining more elements of entertainment and instruction than any Weekly published.

THE SATURDAY LEADER.
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READY EARLY ON SATURDAY MORNING.

EAGLE'S
WATERPROOF
PREPARED GLUE.
Independent of its
WATERPROOF QUALITIES
The best Cement in use for
MENDING EVERYTHING.
Manufactured by
I. B. LEE, Newark, N. J.
A. B. SANDS & CO., Agents, Fulton-st., N. Y.

IRREPRESSIBLE CONFLICT ENDED.
PERRY'S JAPANESE WATERPROOF POLISH

has terminated the battle that has always raged between Snow or Rain Water and Leather.

Boots are rendered impervious to water, and the splendid gloss not affected by even the salted streets of New-York. Sold everywhere.

JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

SAVINGS BANK.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, No. 429 Canal-st., corner of Varick-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2, and from 5 to 7 P. M. Six per cent interest paid on sums up to $500, and 5 per cent on larger sums.

A deposit of 10 cents a day for 10½ years with interest, amounts to $521 13.

CALIFORNIA LETTER EXPRESS IN ADVANCE OF THE MAILS.—A special messenger will be dispatched from Kenyon's letter-office, No. 163 Pearl-st., MONDAY, 20th, at 1 P. M., by steamer ATLANTIC, with letters without envelopes for Panama, California, South Pacific, &c. This express will deliver letters in San Francisco from 3 to 6 days in advance of the United States Mails.

P. W. KENYON, No. 163 Pearl-st.

NEW BOOKS.

A GREAT SENSATION BOOK FOR THE TIMES.
THE BLACK DIAMOND.
DIAMOND SKETCHES OF THE SOUTH.
By E. A. Pollard, of Virginia.

This book has been plead by the Republican Party in Congress as a "set off" to the notorious Helper Book, and characterized by one of the members of that party, on the floor of the House of Representatives as "ten times worse." We believe the reader, notwithstanding this denunciation of the book, will yet find the sketches it contains of the South and its slaves to be both truthful and tolerant.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS, NORTH AND SOUTH.

From De Bow's Review.
Defending the institution of Slavery more than all argument from the assaults of ignorance or prejudice.

From the New-York Herald.
Rabid Abolitionists and prejudiced foreigners should read this book.

From the New-York News.
It is a little mine full of promised diamonds.

From the Baltimore Sun.
An exceedingly interesting volume, quite in a new and unaffected style.

From the Mobile Register.
They are, beyond doubt, the most life-like delineations of the negro ever drawn with the pen.

SOLD BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

1 vol. 12mo. Cloth. Second Edition. Beautifully Printed. 75 cents.

Sent by mail anywhere on receipt of published price.

PUDNEY & RUSSELL, Publishers,
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D. APPLETON & CO.,
Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.
Will publish in a few days:
REVOLUTIONS
IN
ENGLISH HISTORY,
BY
Robert Vaughan, D. D.
Vol. I.
REVOLUTIONS OF RACE.
HINTS ON NURSING,
BY
Miss Nightingale.
DOCTOR OLDHAM
AT GREYSTONES,
AND
HIS TALK THERE.

SPLENDID INCOMES ARE TO BE MADE by canvassing for and supplying subscribers with the most magnificent and the cheapest work ever produced; viz.:

CASSELL'S ILLUSTRATED FAMILY BIBLE,

which is published in 32 pages, large quarto, at 15 cents. For terms to canvassing agents, apply to
CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

GRAND
UNION MASS MEETING,
ANNIVERSARY
OF THE
BIRTH OF WASHINGTON.
COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 21, 1860.

All who are in favor of upholding the Union, the Constitution and the laws of the country, of securing the rights of the several States inviolate, resisting all attempts to interfere with their respective institutions and policy, opposed to all sectional parties, and in favor of elevating men to office who will administer the Government in the spirit of its founders, are invited to join in a Mass Meeting to be held at the Cooper Institute, on the eve of the Birth of Washington, TUESDAY, Feb. 21, 1860, which will be addressed by eminent speakers, including

Hon. HUMPHREY MARSHALL,
of Kentucky;
Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON,
of Tennessee;
Hon. J. MORRISON HARRIS,
of Maryland;
Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS,
of New-York,

who have accepted invitations; and others are expected.

An interesting feature of the meeting will be the singing of the "Star Spangled Banner," and other national airs.

CHAUNCEY W. MOORE,
CHESTER DRIGGS,
E. J. BROWN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
SIMEON BALDWIN,
} Committee of Arrangements.

N. B.—Delegates from this State and sister States, who sympathize with the sentiments of the above call, are invited to be present.

$100—PROCLAMATION!
WONDERFUL MEDICAL CURES BY THE APPLICATION OF PROF. DEGRATH'S
ELECTRIC OIL!
ON MAN AND BEAST.

To the Inhabitants of Philadelphia and Vicinity:

I propose to cure, almost instantaneously, individuals afflicted with deafness, headache, neuralgia, chill fever, ague, rheumatism, and all sores and pains.

I propose to check and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other or all other methods of medical aid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judges.

I do not propose to cure every disease, but all such as are curable by any combination of medical appliances. My Electric Oil operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable to the cure or natural restoration of any organic derangement arising from an improper circulation of nervo-vital fluid.

I want the masses to join in this matter—the well as the sick, because if these things are so, all are alike interested.

N. B.—Please inform me of any case of failure to cure, in from half hour to three weeks, as I wish to cure or charge nothing. Depôt, Philadelphia.

Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and $1 per bottle. Sizes enlarged.

For sale by BARNES & PARK, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, and Druggists and dealers in general. Depôt, Philadelphia, Penn.

CARRIAGE BANDS AND OTHER TRIMMINGS.

Boston, 4 styles.
Concentric, 4 styles.
Concave, 2 styles.
Philadelphia, 6 styles.
Rim, 8 styles.
Reflector, 6 styles.
Rose, 1 style.
Screw Cap, 9 styles.
Coach, 3 styles.
Jersey Mail, 6 styles.
Children's Cab, 7 styles.
Dash Collars, Centres, and Rails,
Sand (Flange pattern).
Sockets for Shafts, Poles, Express Wagons, Whips, Whiffle-trees, Hames.
Trimming Nails—Japanned, Silver, Ivory, Basselain.
Silver Moulding—Back Lights.
Brass Door Hinges—Slat Irons.
Silver Head Loop Bolts.
Top Prop Nuts and Rivets, 15 styles.
Branch Iron Collars.
Pole Yokes and Crabs.

The above goods, together with a large assortment of Harness Trimmings, are made and sold by the Ives & Pardee Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn. Factory at Ives Station, on Canal Railroad, 20 minutes from New-Haven.

HUGHES, DUPUY & CREHANGE,
No. 341 BROADWAY,
are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and well-selected assortment of
PARIS FANCY GOODS,
which comprise in part:
FRENCH AND CHINESE FANS, in great variety.
SILK NETS, COIFFURES, AND HEAD-DRESSES.
FANCY HAIR PINS AND COMBS—new styles.
SLIDES AND BUCKLES, of steel, pearl, jet and gilt
GILT AND STEEL JEWELRY.
DRESS BUTTONS, GARTERS, GUARD CHAINS.
PURSES, BRUSHES, ACCORDEONS, &c. to which the attention of buyers is respectfully solicited.

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELLERS.

The travelling community will save themselves much trouble, anxiety and vexation by purchasing a copy of APPLETON'S OFFICIAL ILLUSTRATED RAILWAY GUIDE.

In addition to the Railway Time Tables, it contains an account of Railways and their Progress, New Inventions, Anecdotes and Incidents of Travel, together with SEVENTY-FIVE RAILWAY MAPS, delineating the important Railways of the country. For sale upon all the principal railways, and by the principal book and periodical agents throughout the United States and the Canadas.

D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New-York.

J. R. BURDSALL'S
ARNICA LINIMENT
is prepared by combining Arnica with a most healing and penetrating vegetable oil. For all of the
ACHES AND PAINS
that human flesh is heir to, it is without equal.
RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, SPRAINS,
pain in the side or breast, sore throat, &c., yield to a few applications. Beware of counterfeits, and buy none but BURDSALL'S original article. Sold by all druggists. Price 25 cents.

A FRIEND IN NEED—TRY IT.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT, the great external remedy of the age, prepared from the recipe of Dr. STEPHEN SWEET, of Connecticut, the celebrated bone-setter, whose fame is unrivaled by that of any living man. It is a certain and immediate cure for rheumatism, gout, neuralgia, sprains, bruises, cuts, wounds, sores, burns, scalds, piles, lumbago, headache, toothache, all rheumatic and nervous disorders, external injuries, &c. All sufferers should give it a trial. RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Norwich, Conn. For sale by MORGAN & ALLEN, F. C. WELLS & CO., BARNES & PARK, and all dealers.

4,000 TONS

LIVERPOOL, CANNEL AND CUMBERLAND, TREVORTON, (all sizes) Sole Agents. LEHIGH, HAZELTON and LOCUST MOUNTAIN. RED and WHITE ASH, and SCRANTON. OLD CO.'S LEHIGH LUMP.

For sale by PHILLIPS & OAKLEY,
No. 63 West 13th-st., No. 437 6th-av., No. 3 Hanover-st., and foot of 20th-st., North River.

A CARD.—THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT ACHIEVED IN DENTISTRY.—Dr. LEVETT'S Patent Atmospheric Plates for artificial teeth. Dr. Reese, in his Medical Gazette, says: "Many of his patients use them with a comfort and satisfaction hitherto unattainable." The above invention is patented, and the patentee has retained New-York and vicinity exclusively for his own practice. Applications must therefore be made to Dr. LEVETT, No. 12 Waverley-place, near Broadway.

GAS CONSUMERS BY CALLING AT THE office, will be shown the statements of over 800 persons, who testify to the reduction of their gas bills by the use of JOHNSON'S Patent Gas Burner and Regulator combined. GENGEMBRE'S Patent Metre Fluid will not freeze in Winter nor evaporate in Summer, and it improves the gas light. For sale only at the office, No. 692 Broadway.

DRUGS FOR CASH ONLY.—SOUTHERN AND Western buyers will find my stock of all goods in the Wholesale Drug line extensive and complete. Prices from ten to twenty per cent below time houses. Sales for net cash only. An examination is requested.

P. D. ORVIS' Cash Drug House,
Nos. 139 Maiden-lane, 159 Water-st., 19 Fletcher-st., New-York.

CHILDREN'S CAB AND HOBBY-HORSE trimmings, brass and silver hub-bands, 1½ inch, 1¾ inch, and 2 inches, extra finished, of seven different patterns; brass and silver sockets for shafts; basselain, ivory, silver and japanned trimming nails, &c. Send for price list. Address IVES & PARDEE Manufacturing Company, Mount Carmel, Conn.

A VARIETY OF SECOND-HAND SAFES for sale at low prices, all City made. Also, Gayler's Reliance Safes, made with boiler plate iron; at the GAYLER SAFE DEPOT, No. 100 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PARTLY IN EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, an unusually valuable and productive property in Westchester County, 20 miles from New-York and 1½ from the Hudson, comprising nearly 300 acres of excellent land, a splendid mansion with all the modern improvements, large farm-house, several neat cottages, commodious barns and out-buildings, hot-house, green-house, and some of the finest graperies in the State. To a gentleman fond of agricultural pursuits no more desirable property could be offered, being of easy access to the City, and yielding a large revenue annually. Maps, with the descriptive particulars, may be seen at either of our offices.
SAMUEL BEMEN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., 9 Nassau-st. and 13 Pine.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—THE FOLLOWING DEsirable dwelling houses are offered at private sale:
LEXINGTON-AVENUE—Near 35th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 30th st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 50th-st.
SECOND-AVENUE—Near 51st-st.
SIXTEENTH STREET—Near Broadway.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 7th-av.
TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—Near 8th-av.
TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 4th-av.
THIRTIETH-STREET—Near 2d-av.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—Near 3d-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—Near Lexington-av.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near Broadway.
THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET—Near 7th-av.
THIRTY-EIGHTH-STREET—Near 5th-av.
For full particulars, apply at the office of
FRANKLIN BROTHERS,
No. 30 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR UNENCUMBERED lots in New-York or Brooklyn, fifteen first-class dwelling houses, near Fulton-av., and not far from City Hall, Brooklyn, all occupied, and paying upwards of seven per cent. Price from $5,000 to $6,500 each, and one mortgage on each for about 50 per cent of value, except one, which is clear. Offers to exchange must state location and price. Offers at ficticious or trading price will be disregarded. S. B. H., Box No. 1,652 New-York Post office.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE story, basement and sub-cellar, brown-stone front house, No. 65 1st-place, 25 by 50 feet—lot 25 by 133 feet, 4½ inches. Also: The three story, attic, basement and sub-cellar brick house, on the east side of Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., 25 by 50 feet—lot 100 feet. These houses are built in a thorough manner, are located in an excellent neighborhood, and have the modern improvements. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.—The new 3-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 2d-place. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 100 feet 5¼ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—$6,500.—NO. 142 DUFFIELD-ST., Brooklyn, house three-story brown front, with two-story extension, range, furnace, gas, water-bath, &c., fitted up for owner's use; vines, trees, plants, &c.—$4,500. Also, three-story brick house, with extension, range, gas, &c., No. 85 Pacific-st., opposite Long Island Hospital grounds; cost to build, $4,500. Or rented, $500. Terms easy on both. R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—THE three-story, basement, and sub-cellar brick house, N. W. corner of 5th and South 5th sts., known as No. 1 Astor place. Has gas, bath, range, and kitchen extension; two fine churches opposite; and is one of the best sites in the District. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to WM. MORGAN & SON, foot of South 7th, corner 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

WEST THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET AND WEST THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET.—For sale at a bargain, the four story English basement brown-stone house No. 43 West 36th st., near 5th-av.; also the three-story and basement high-stoop brown stone house No. 135 West 34th-st., on liberal terms. Inquire of KELLOGG & PARKER, No. 64 Wall st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 20x100, house 20x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone English-basement house, No. 46 West 38th st., Murray Hill. The house is elegantly finished, frescoed throughout, and ready for immediate occupancy. A large amount of purchase money may remain on mortgage. Apply to W. T. CHURCH, No. 29 John-st., or to G. C. Coffin, Post-office, Nassau-st. Can be seen during the day.

$6,000 FOR A GENTEEL THREE-STORY high stoop, sub cellar brick house and lot, West 44th-st., 5th and 6th avs., worth $7,000; contains gas, bath, water-closet, &c., $4,500 mortgage; will be sold at a bargain. Apply to MARK LEVY, Banker, No. 28 Liberty-st.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The superior four-story brown stone front house, No. 15 West 37th-st., adjoining the residence of Rev. Dr. Spring, built in the best manner by days' work; full lot. For terms and permission to examine the premises, inquire of JAMES B. BREWSTER, No. 786 Broadway.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE HANDsome three-story and basement brick house No. 405 Pacific, near Bond-st., replete with every convenience, and in good order; in a first-class neighborhood. For price and terms, which will be accommodating, apply at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's Office, corner William-st. and Exchange-place. J. C. HART.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 25x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises, of
J. W. FIELDER.

FOR SALE—A NEW SMALL HOUSE, TWO STORIES, attic and under cellar, with all the modern improvements; neighborhood good; lot 100 feet deep; built in the best manner, just finished; first house east of 3d-av. on 53d-st., south side. Inquire on the premises. Price $4 600. Terms easy.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY, ATTIC AND basement house, and lot, No. 303 Henry-st., in perfect order and handsomely finished for owner's use, lot 24x76; can be seen between 2 and 5 P. M. Price $7,500. Terms easy. Apply to S. G. BOGERT, No. 11 South William-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE 40x45, WITH STABLE AND 8 lots, corner of Gates and Franklin avs., Brooklyn; house with modern improvements; grounds planted with trees and shrubbery. E. B SMITH, No. 234 Pearl-st., over Market Bank, New-York; FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WEST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—FOR SALE—The 4-story and basement stone-front house, No. 61 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., 20 feet by 60, lot 103 feet deep; house is modern, and will be sold on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE—SIXTEEN LOTS ON FIFTY-FIRST and 52d sts., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, lots on Avenue A, between 18th and 19th sts.; lots on 19th-st., near Avenue A, and lots on 17th and 18th sts., between Avenues A and B. Inquire of WILLETT & STEPHENS, No. 67 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—ON MURRAY HILL, LEXINGTON-av., southeast corner 39th-st., No. 103, a three-story brown stone front house, 24x50 feet, lot 80 feet, replete with the modern improvements and first-class finish. Inquire on the premises. Also, two brown-stone front houses on 39th-st.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A TWO-STORY, attic, basement and under-cellar cottage house, ten rooms, Culver furnace in cellar, piazza front and rear, two large grape-vines in yard; price $4,000; on mortgage $2,000. Apply on the premises, No. 219 Livingston-st., one block from Fulton-av. cars, at Bond-st.

FOR SALE—$8,000—A FIRST-CLASS 3 STORY high stoop house in 31st-st., 18.9x49, with fine yard, and all modern improvements, hot and cold water and gas to third story, and in perfect order, having lately been painted, &c. Apply at No. 203 Pearl-st., or at No. 80 East Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST PLOT OF LOTS, between 4th and 5th avs. 59th and 80th sts., that are now offered in the market.
SAMUEL BEMAN & CO., No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE front, three-stories high, with basement and under-cellar, now being finished by day's work; located on Lexington-av. Apply at No. 189 3d-av. JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOS. DELAVANTE.

TENTH WARD PROPERTY FOR SALE—House and lot No. 127 Orchard-st., 3-story basement, with 3-story extension, and all the modern improvements. Most complete and in good order. Apply to
J. H. DOUGHTY, No. 153 Bowery.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE NEAR 5th-av., in one of the best locations in the City. House well built, with all the modern improvements, and in first-rate order. For further particulars, address A. B., Box No. 1,798 New-York Post-Office.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY ON MERcer-st., Nos. 131 and 133, near Prince, building five years old; substantial and in good order; now used as a manufactory.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE BEAUTIFUL FOUR-STORY house, No. 126 2d av., near the corner of 8th-st. Lot 26 feet front by 125 deep; house 26 feet by 75, replete with all the modern improvements and in perfect order. Apply on the premises, between 12 and 4 o'clock, P. M.

FOR SALE—ONE LOT ON FIFTIETH-STREET, one lot on 51st-st., two lots on 52d-st., on high ground and free from rock; also four lots at South Brooklyn, and a plot of six lots on South Bergen Heights. Apply to ROBERT E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEAT TWO-STORY, BASEMENT and attic frame house, No. 118 South 8th-st., four blocks from the Peck-slip Ferry landing. Price $3,500. Apply to L. P. NOSTRAND, No. 209 Pearl-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY marble-front building, Nos. 48 and 50 Duane-st.; is a first-class store, suitable for mercantile purposes. To let in whole or in floors. Apply at No. 45 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE by J. M. MILLER, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, of the desirable property No. 183 Broome-st. Fine chance for investment; very little money required. Sale positive.

A SMALL THREE-STORY HOUSE FOR sale; contains hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c.; walls painted in the best style. Inquire on the premises, No. 161 East 19th-st., fifth house east of 2d-av.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—SIXTEEN LOTS, situated on 11th-av between 26th and 27th sts. Apply on the premises. D. S HALSTEAD & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, ON THE lower part of 5th-av., lot 27x100 feet. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

PRIVATE RESIDENCES FOR SALE LOW and on easy terms by A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st. A three-story brick house on East 19th st., price $6,500; do. on West 28th-st., $6,500; do on East 23d-st., $7,500; genteel cottage house, with stable, on West 28th st., $4,100; also, 100 first-class houses for sale, prices from $4,000 to $30,000, also a number of lots in the vicinity of Central Park. Also 100 improved farms for sale or to exchange in every section of the country, prices from $1,000 to $20,000. For particulars, apply as above.

FOURTH-STREET.—FOR SALE CHEAP, IN consequence of the owner leaving the City, a handsome three-story house and lot in 4th-st., between Christopher and West 10th sts. The house is 26.6x60 feet, in perfect order and contains all improvements; lot 26.6x100 feet. A large portion of the purchase money can remain at 6 per cent. If not sold it will be rented about March 1. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine st.

NINTH-STREET.—CHEAP—FOR SALE, THE handsome three-story high-stoop house and lot No. 236 9th-st., near 2d-av.; the house is in good order, 25x46 feet, and complete with all the modern improvements; lot 25x92 feet.
ALSO TO LEASE—No. 55 Leonard-st., for a term of years. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—$5,500—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-story brick house, and 16 years lease of lot, No. 89 East Broadway, Rutgers lease, with covenant for renewal. House 25x50, lot 25x90. Ground rent only $170. Has bath-room, gas, range, &c., and will rent readily for $1,000. Apply to E. BROWN, No. 191 Fulton-st., or W. R. WOOD, No 203 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE—THE STORE AND LOT NO. 97 LAURENS-st., together with the business—being an old established feed business; this is an opportunity that seldom offers to any person wishing to engage in the business. Terms made known by calling upon GILMAN & CONOVER, on the premises.

FOR SALE—NO. 49 EAST 37TH-ST., BETWEEN 4th and Lexington avs., a first-class, four-story, brown-stone front house, replete with the modern improvements, parlor doors, and stairs, black walnut; front blinds, mahogany; size, 21x55 feet. Inquire on the premises of Hamilton & Ryer.

FOR SALE.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE house on Murray Hill; three-story brick house in Jane-st.; three-story brick house in Dean-st., South Brooklyn; do. in Douglas st. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, 167 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE OR TO LET—A handsome country seat of 25 acres, situated in Scarsdale, Westchester County, eight minutes' walk from Hart's Corner depôt, on the Harlem Railroad, two miles south of White Plains, on the old post-road, and known as Gov. Tompkins' place; the dwelling is large and old-fashioned, but considerably modernized; there is a detached kitchen, newly built; the out buildings consist of a large barn, with stable and cow-house attached, a two-story carriage-house, a wagon house and work-shop same size, a large granary, hen-house, pig-pen, ice-house, smoke-house, &c.; there is a fine stone wall running along the entire front of the place, with an Osage orange hedge; the lawn is interspersed with tall locust and fir trees; of fruit, there is 2,500 Lawton blackberry and raspberry vines, 50 grapevines of the choicest varieties, dwarf pears and apples, also two apple orchards of standard fruit. For further particulars, call on or address
WARREN PLATT,
No. 655 6th-av., between 38th and 39th sts.

FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR sale his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia County, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner, for his own occupancy: has bathing-rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit—all in perfect order, and adapted for a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. BAILEY MYERS, Esq., office of the 6th-av. Railroad; T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 229 Broadway, New-York; or to the subscriber, upon the premises. P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE—IN MORRISANIA, A NEAT AND convenient two-story and attic frame house, pleasantly located on Washington-av., about five minutes' walk from the depôt. The place is in good order, with sufficient land for a garden, and has a choice assortment of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, grape vines, currants, gooseberry and raspberry bushes; a superior well of water, but a few steps from the back door, good cistern and soft water brought into the kitchen. The house contains 8 rooms with good cellar and attic, has good closets and is in thorough repair throughout. This property will be sold very low, and on easy terms. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, No. 13 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—HOTEL OR BOARDing House at Tarrytown, known as the Irving House, located near the depôt and steamboat landing. The house and out-buildings are in good order and ready for immediate occupancy; about four acres of ground laid out as lawn, garden, &c., belong to the premises. The above presents one of the best localities, with the improvements, known on the Hudson River for the purposes intended, and is now offered for sale low on accommodating terms, or will be rented to a responsible tenant. Apply to
THOS B. CODDINGTON.
No. 76 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I., A LARGE commodious dwelling house, with outbuildings and eight acres of land, beautifully located in a perfectly healthy and unobjectionable neighborhood, convenient to churches, schools, markets, stores and Post-office, and accessible four times daily by railroad, the depôt of which is within about five minutes' walk. Upon the premises there are several fine building sites, and an abundance of fruit and shade trees. An inspection is necessary to a due appreciation and will be a sufficient recommendation of the premises, the whole or part of which will be sold. For further particulars apply to J. DIKEMAN, Jr., at his office, No. 21 Halsey Building, Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—Village of Greenwich, Conn., and about 29 miles from the City of New-York, a first-class, new two-story and attic frame house, filled in with brick, 28x34, with a two-story wing, 18x31; carriage-house and stables and large garden, with about one acre of land, beautifully situated near the Sound, convenient to churches and schools, and a short distance from New-Haven Railroad Depôt and steamboat landing. Apply to MARK BANKS, No 30 Vesey-st., or at the Smithsonian Hotel, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway.

CANANDAIGUA, NEW-YORK.—THE PRIvate residence of Isaac Pierson, deceased, situated on Main-st., in the beautiful village of Canandaigua, New York, is now offered for sale. The house is large, having four fine rooms on each floor, with suitable back buildings. There are about ten acres of land connected with it, embracing a good orchard and garden. Its location is one of the most desirable in the village. Any further information can be obtained by applying personally, or by letter, to GIDEON GRANGER, Canandaigua, N. Y.

FOR SALE AT JAMAICA, L. I.—THE LATE residence of John C. Smith, deceased; the house and buildings are modern, and have gas, furnace, cooking-range, &c.; the place is in complete order, has fine garden, a well of superior water, and is well stocked with fruit and ornamental trees, and within a few minutes' walk of the railroad depôt. Will be sold low. Apply to W. H. VANDERVEER, No. 150 Front-st., New-York, or O. P. LEECH, Jamaica.

FOR SALE, IN THE VILLAGE OF JERICHO, LONG ISLAND—The late residence of Dr. S. S. Carll, deceased; a large double house, pleasantly situated, with every convenience attached; water led into the house, &c., and a large garden, well stocked with fruit. A good physician is needed in the village. Inquire of S. S. JACKSON, No. 113 Water-st., or of the subscriber, at Jericho. N. SPRAGUE.

FOR SALE AT HEMPSTEAD, L. I.—A FINE place, pleasantly and desirably located, within eight minutes' walk of the railroad depôt, with ten acres of land in the highest state of cultivation, handsome and convenient cottage house, barns, out-houses, &c., in complete order; about three acres as lawn and garden, both beautifully laid out, and well supplied with almost every variety of large and small fruit, shade, and ornamental trees. Apply to F. R. DURKEE, 181 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—A COMMODIOUS, well arranged and neatly-furnished house, with suitable outbuildings, an ample supply of the best spring water, an excellent garden, and several acres, all adorned with a variety of choice trees. The situation is most healthful, commands one of the finest views on the Hudson, is convenient to the depôt, and about an hour's ride to Jersey City. Apply to MORTIMER DE MOTT, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., Room No. 24.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—One hour's ride from New-York by the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, a half a mile from the Mamaroneck Depôt; there are about 2 or 3 acres of land handsomely laid out in lawn, garden, &c., and well supplied with all kinds of fruit trees, shrubbery, &c. Apply to T. S. SHEPHERD, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO NEW first-class houses, within 5 minutes' walk of Centre-st. Depôt; three stories high with basement and sub-cellar; 14 finished rooms in each, with all the modern improvements, gas, water, steam-pipes, water-closets, speaking-tubes, marble mantels, &c. Inquire of E. B. BAKER, No. 79 Dey-st., New-York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—2½ MILES FROM the depôt, an elegant Italian villa, with all the necessary outbuildings and ten acres of land. The house is new, large and furnished with all the modern conveniences, and commands a view of both banks of the river for fifty miles. Stages may be had at the depôt at all times. Apply to M. T. BOLMER, near the premises.

TO LET.—ON STRAWBERRY HILL, STAMFORD, Conn., for two years, a new stone house, in complete repair, with fifteen rooms, furnished; together with stone stable, large garden, and six acres of land under high cultivation. Situation, 1½ miles from Railroad Station; and unrivaled for beauty as well as health. For terms, &c., address CLUNY, Box 107, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE, WITH ABOUT 8 acres of fine garden land; fine view of the Hudson; new house, carriage-house and stable, with abundance of fruits of all kinds, within one mile of depôt at Tarrytown. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A LARGE DOUBLE two-story brick house and barn, and one acre of land stocked with fruit trees; 8 minutes' walk from the Railroad depôt, Fishkill. Apply to Mr. J. TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or address Box No. 340 Post-office, Yonkers, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A handsome property, beautifully located, embracing a commodious dwelling, with modern improvements, carriage house, fruit and shade trees, &c. Apply to A. M. CORN, No. 58 William-st., or DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO., No. 9 Nassau-st.

COTTAGE TO BE LET—AT NEW-BRIGHTON, on Tompkins-av., convenient to two ferries and commanding an extensive view of the Bay. Apply to N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, Nos. 71 and 72 South-st.

STAMFORD, CONN.—FOR SALE—TWO DEsirable country residences, near the railroad depôt, with one or more acres of land. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

WANTED—A HOUSE IN ORANGE OR ON THE Hudson, to rent or purchase; if the latter, not over $6,000. Address, with full description, D., Box No. 107 *Times* Office. Must be suitable for a Winter residence.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—Thirty acres of land, being a part of the premises owned and occupied by the late W. P. C. Smith. The view of the Hudson and the Highlands, as seen from the premises, is unsurpassed for beauty by any site on the river. The ground is well stocked with grapes, strawberries and raspberries, and also good kitchen garden. On the premises are a great variety of choice fruit-trees, in a thrifty and healthy condition; also many fine ornamental trees about the house. The building and premises generally are in good order, well suited for a gentleman's residence. The whole of the land, or any part of it, will be let or sold with the building. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie, or CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier, Park Bank.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A DESIrable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COTTAGE AND FARM FOR SALE.—A GENteel village residence, in perfect order, and farm of 30 acres choice fruit, &c., very low, to close an estate. Possession immediate. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED—A HANDSOME PROPERTY ON THE Hudson River or Long Island Sound, in exchange for the most desirable country seat in the village of Geneva, N. Y., on the banks of Seneca Lake. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT DOBBS' FERRY, A FINE COUNTRY SEAT, cost $25,000, at a large discount. To let, at Hastings, 3 cottages delightfully situated. Apply to M. K. COUZENS, No. 51 Liberty-st., basement.

TO LET AT ORANGE, N. J.—TWO HOUSES, one entirely new, with about one acre of ground, suitable for small families, and convenient to depôt. Inquire of A. D. BALDWIN, No. 64 Wall-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF YEARS FROM May next, the house and lot now occupied by Mr. J F. Penniman, No. 42 East 14th-st., fronting Union-square, and near Broadway, being about 46 feet front. The house is a very large and elegant one, having cost about $90,000 to build. The premises are suited for a large gentlemen's club-house, or an elegant private boarding house.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT,
No. 490 Broadway.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 167 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c. References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET OR LEASE—A STORE FITTED UP in the best style, with glass cases, black walnut counters, and fixtures complete for dry goods, millinery and fancy goods, in the flourishing town of Yonkers, on the Hudson. A desirable location for doing a good business. If desired, a general assortment of millinery and fancy goods can be had with the store on easy terms, at a great reduction from cost. For particulars, apply to J. B. SPELMAN & SON, 13 Barclay-st., New York.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden, with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Beekman-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE HOUSE No. 92 10th-st., between University-place and 5th-avenue, twenty-five feet wide and three rooms deep on two floors. It is completely and handsomely furnished; contains the modern conveniences, and is in perfect order. For permission to see the premises, apply to JOHN G. KANE, No. 6 Hanover-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE SPACIOUS FOUR-story and basement Banking Building, corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, being one of the best business locations to be found in the City—will be let, the whole or in parts, or will be converted into a store, if desired. For particulars, apply at No. 107 Pearl-st., up stairs.

TO LEASE—FOR FIVE OR SEVEN YEARS, THE new, substantial building, No. 92 Walker, between Broadway and Elm-st., four stories and basement, well lighted, suitable for mercantile or mechanical business. Possession given immediately. Apply to RALPH L. ANDERTON, No. 142 Grand-st., rear.

A PRIVATE DWELLING HOUSE—NO 17 St. Luke's-place, Leroy-st., to let; brown-stone front, four stories, with all the modern improvements. Rent $700. Can be seen from 12 to 4 o'clock. Also a private dwelling, No. 43 Morton-st., three stories, brick, with modern improvements. Rent $550. Can be seen from 2 to 4 P. M. Apply to A. FREEMAN, No. 84 Fulton-st.

TO LET—THE LARGE BASEMENT ON THE northwest corner of 6th-av. and 22d st.; is 25 feet front by 50; is a good stand for a billiard or oyster saloon, or any other business. Will be leased to a good tenant low. For particulars inquire on the premises. Can have possession immediately.

TO LEASE—FOR TWENTY ONE YEARS, THE premises known as Pewter Mug situated in Frankfort-st., in rear of Tammany Hall, 28 feet front and rear by 14 feet deep. For particulars apply to Mrs. COWN, No. 26½ Henry-st., or JAS. H. THORNE, No. 34 Elizabeth st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, THE house and lot, with stable &c., No. 1 Bond-st., near Broadway, with superior advantages for light, &c. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or No. 93 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET OR LEASE—FOR DWELLING OR business purposes, the house and lot, with stable, &c., No. 7 Bond-st., near Broadway. Apply at No. 518 Broadway, of G. W. FARNHAM, or at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick building, 25x80; a first floor and basement, 30x40, well lighted and suitable for printing or manufacturing. Also the five-story brick store No. 184 Water-st. Apply to S. S. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, WITH three lots of ground, corner of De Kalb and Throop avs., Brooklyn; has finished attic and gas; rent, $350. Apply to WILLIAM NELSON & SONS, No. 66 South-st.

TO LEASE—14 LOTS SOUTH CORNER 14TH-ST. and 13th-av., Hudson River, with or without bulkhead in front. Also, 6 lots south side 14th-st., 150 feet west of 10th-av. Apply to JOHN C WHITE, No. 13 West 21st., or E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 14 Pine-st.

TO LET—SPLENDID OFFICES IN THE NEW building No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Brokers, Lawyers, Jewelers, Architects, &c. Apply on the premises to J. M. JAQUES, Room No. 7.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLEY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—A FACTORY 46 BY 100, FOUR STORIES and cellar, well lighted, formerly used for a pianoforte factory, situated at Nos. 15a and 15b East 21st-st.; will lease for a term of years. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 72 East 26th-st. Possession immediately.

HOUSE TO LET.—A NEW THREE-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., and near Broadway; size 17 by 50; rent $700 per annum. Apply to ANDREW LESTER & CO., No. 103 Chambers-st.

VALUABLE BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET OR LEASE—The dwelling part of the building No. 747 Broadway. There is a large back building covering the whole lot, and the premises are very desirable for a large millinery, lace, or other business purposes, connected with a residence for a family.

OFFICE TO LET.—FURNITURE FOR SALE, IF desired; a fine business location. Rent, $200 per annum; price of furniture, (entirely new,) $100; very cheap. Apply at Room No. 13, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-st., from 9 to 4 o'clock.

TO LET, WITH STEAM POWER—A ROOM 60x60 feet; and, also, smaller rooms in the new building corner of Bank and West sts. Possession given 1st February. For particulars apply to
GULIAN HOOK, No. 17 Park-place.

TO LET OR LEASE—AT FLUSHING—A CApacious mansion, 50 by 40 feet; suitable for a large family, an academy, or water-cure. Terms very moderate to a satisfactory tenant.
WM. R. PRINCE, Flushing.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE MODERN THREE-story brick house No. 90 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th-avs., with bath, gas, &c. Inquire at No. 34. Parlor mirror, made to order, and furniture for sale cheap.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE BUILDING NO. 125 Mercer-st. Good location for a hotel or light manufacturing business. Rent low to a good tenant and possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HANDSOME FOUR-story house, No. 37 East 11th st., containing all the modern improvements; has new mirrors, which may remain if the tenants desire. Apply at No. 35, next door, or at No. 167 Pearl st., up stairs.

TO LET—STORE NO. 61 BROADWAY, FIRST floor, basement, cellar and sub-cellar, 42x200 feet. Possession 1st May. Apply to
HEWLETT & TORRANCE, No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 157 PEARL-st., next to the corner of Wall. Possession 1st May. Apply to HEWLETT & TORRANCE,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

TO LET—THE LARGE STABLE IN TWENTIETH-st., between 1st and 2d avs., suitable for livery purposes. Will be leased for a term of years. For further particulars apply to JOHN FOSTER, 149 East 18th st.

TO LET—FOUR LOFTS OF THE MARBLE-front building No. 89 Beekman st., fronting on Cliff and Beekman. Apply at RUSSELL & ERWIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, on the first floor.

TO LET—THE TWO COMMODIOUS STORES, Nos. 330 and 332 Washington-st., suitable for wholesale grocers. Apply to JOHNSON & LAZARUS, No. 110 Front st.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE LOFTS OF STORE NO. 56 BEEKman-st.; offices in store No. 110 Pearl-st., corner of Old Slip. JOHN W. TOWT.

TO LET—WORKSHOP, WITH STEAM-POWER, corner of Broome-st. and Broadway. Well lighted and a large room. Apply at No. 447 Broome-st.

STEAM POWER.—TO LET OR LEASE, THE spacious factory Nos. 10 and 12 Bergen-st., near Court; it has 45-horse power engine, with shafting and belting, all in complete order. For particulars inquire on the premises. Rent moderate to a good tenant.

STORE TO LET—NO. 30 FRANKFORT-ST., 99 feet deep; might be used for mechanical business. Apply to E. O. JENKINS, at No. 26 Frankfort st.

LOFTS AND CELLARS TO LET.—SIX LOFTS and two cellars in the store occupied by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Nos. 7 and 9 Pine-st.

COAL-YARD TO LEASE—THAT OLD ESTABlished stand Nos. 198, 200 and 202 Cherry-st., known as TRUSLOW & BROTHERS' yard. No. 19 East 16th-st.

TO LET.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE THREE-STORY and basement brick dwelling, with saloon parlors and extension, gas, bath, water closets, wash tubs, range, Ridgewood water, &c., No. 42 President-st. Rent $350. Apply at Arctic Insurance Company, No. 18 Wall-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE STORE NO. 103 WILLIAM-STREET between John-st. and Maiden-lane, will be let or leased advantageously to a good tenant. Apply to W. L. WALLACE, No. 169 Chambers-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—FOUR WELL-LIGHTED lofts, 26 by 100 feet. Apply to R. HAYDOCK, No. 101 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, FOR A small family, part of a house between 4th and 23d sts. and 8th and Lexington avs., consisting of kitchen and dining-room, one parlor, and two or three sleeping-rooms on second floor. Any one having such apartments to rent may find a respectable and responsible tenant. Address ALBERT, Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,000 to $17,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2,007 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—BY A SINgle gentleman, in a private family, or where there are only one or two gentlemen lodgers; a furnished room, board not required, and boarding-house keepers will please not answer. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 2,610 Post-office, stating price and location.

FARMS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT AT STRATFORD, CONN.—For sale on Long Island Sound, midway between Stratford and Bridgeport, a farm and country seat of great beauty, containing 225 acres, most of which is highly cultivated. Buildings, including mansion, &c., are commodious and numerous. A fine brook, from springs, runs through the place, and the entire farm is well watered; location very desirable; views of the Sound extensive. The place is well worthy the attention of parties looking for a country residence, easy of access, and in a congenial and healthful neighborhood. Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage at 6 per cent. For further particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank, Pine-street.

FARMS FOR SALE.—A NUMBER OF VERY good Farms, from 18 to 206 acres. 14 in all, ranging between 18 and 206 acres of land, well situated in and near Madison; one of 40 acres abounds in all kinds of fruit, good buildings, beautifully shaded, good garden; also, several fine building sites, and houses and lots within the village; also, three beautiful country seats, newly built, on grounds of 11 to 20 acres of land; prices from $15,000 to $25,000. For particulars, a full description of all the properties may be seen at BAILEY & HUNTINGS, No. 15 John-st., or of the subscriber, living at Madison, near the depôt. S. D. HUNTING, Waverly House, Madison.
MADISON, Feb. 13, 1860.

FARM NEAR RAHWAY, N. J., FOR SALE—Consisting of about 50 acres, 10 of which front on the main road, 2½ miles from Rahway, 3 from Elizabethtown, and ½ a mile from Wheatsheaf Station. The house is in good order, and the barn is one of the best in the State; a fine stream waters the meadows and grazing land; the ground is elevated and healthy; the road front will enable purchaser to sell valuable building-sites. Price, $8,000. Terms easy. Inquire of J. E. BRUSH, of firm W. N. Seymour & Co., No. 4 Chatham-square.

FARM FOR SALE OF 118 ACRES, HIGH rolling land, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country; on said farm are apple, peach and pear orchards, and all of the smaller fruits in abundance; also, a good kitchen-garden. The buildings consist of dwelling, tenant-house, and all the necessary buildings for farm purposes. The place is within 20 miles of New-York, and 1½ miles from railroad depôt; convenient to churches and good school. Apply to
J. E. ALLEN, No. 155 Fulton st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A FARM IN WESTCHESTER COUNty, within half a mile of Harlem Railroad Depôt, and about 3½ from Tarrytown Depôt and steamboat landing, containing 140 acres of choice land, large new dwelling, two large barns and cow-sheds, and a small tenant-house, all in good order; abundance of fruits of all kinds; a stream of pure water running through the farm and in front of the dwelling. Apply to JOHN A. KENYON, No. 79 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.—1,000 ACRES OF FARMING LAND, with house and barn, for sale on Long Island, having a half mile front on the Long Island Railroad, possessing peculiar advantages for the cultivation of grass and grain. A portion of it well adapted to the growth of cranberries. Water abundant and pure; 64 miles distant from New-York. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR RAHWAY CITY, N. J.—Forty acres good land, on which is a good two-story brick house, 40 feet square; a delightful situation. Would exchange for good City property. Inquire of M. L. MARSH & SON, No. 150 Greenwich-st., or WM. H. JAQUES, on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE IN ULSTER COUNTY of 209 acres, with good buildings, &c., one of the finest dairy farms in the State. Also, a number of other farms in Orange, Ulster and Sullivan Counties. Apply to ROBT. E. BABB, No. 167 Broadway. P. S.—Mr. Nelson will please call

FOR SALE—SEVERAL FARMS IN IMMEDIATE vicinity of Geneva, N. Y., varying in size from 48 acres to 416 acres, with dwellings, stables and outhouses. JOHN L. SUTHERLAND, No. 34 Pine-st.

INSTRUCTION.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S
CLASSICAL, ENGLISH, FRENCH AND PRIMARY SCHOOL,
21st-st., corner of Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
On Washington-square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or College. School quarters begin Nov. 29, Feb. 6, and April 6.

A LADY, WHO HAS BEEN MANY YEARS engaged in teaching, desires to receive a few additional pupils for a select class of young ladies, whom she would instruct in English and French literature, at her own residence, on moderate terms. French conversation will be encouraged as much as possible, and receive special attention. To young ladies who have left school or whom delicate health unfits for the confinement and application of school, but who would wish to pursue a useful and interesting course of reading, with the direction and aid of an accomplished and experienced teacher, the present opportunity offers many advantages. Satisfactory references and testimonials will be given. Application may be made to Miss K., No. 5 West 38th-st., from 2 to 4 P. M.

CORRECT PRONUNCIATION OF FRENCH IN TWELVE LESSONS.—The subscriber being occupied in giving instruction in the French language, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, to a family residing in Madison-av., who are going to Paris, would like a few more pupils in that vicinity, on the afternoons of the same days. Address, by note, LOUIS GENTIL, No. 341 Pearl-st.

AN ACCOMPLISHED FRENCH LADY, of good family, who understands English as well as her own language, wishes employment in any literary or useful line of business by which a lady can make an honorable living; anything but the onerous, ungrateful duties of a resident governess. Address, for one week, INDUSTRY AND TACT FOR BUSINESS, Box No. 145 *Times* Office, New-York.

A YOUNG LADY TEACHING THE PIANO, wishes more pupils; for her ability, faithfulness and success, she refers to all her present patrons. Terms, $10 per quarter of 24 lessons, of one hour each, and for young beginners, $5 per quarter of 24 lessons, of half an hour each. Address S. T. P., Box No. 1,444 New-York Post-office.

TO TEACHERS AND FRIENDS OF GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.—For sale, a beautiful and complete collection of minerals, recently arrived from Europe, containing about 450 fine specimens, and put up in a splendid oak chest of drawers. Inquire at CLARK & AUSTIN'S, No. 3 Park-row.

$33 50 FOR FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD AND TUITION.—The Spring term of the Fort Edward Institute begins March 22. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Fare from New-York $2 50. Address for circular, Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

INSTRUCTION WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN who is anxious to acquire an education wishes to form the acquaintance of some Christian gentleman, or competent person, who could hear him recite two or three evenings every week, at a moderate compensation. Address EUGINE, Box No. 145 *Times* Office.

AMER. SCHOOL INST, NO. 346 BROADWAY—A practical medium for transacting all business pertaining to schools, teachers and pupils. References, Faculty Rutgers College, Hon Henry Barnard. Competent teachers of music and French wanted.
SMITH, WOODMAN & CO.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—NO. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars at Carter's, No. 530 Broadway, and at the school.

$32 50 PER QUARTER.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st. Boarding and day school. Classics, French, German, Spanish, Mathematics and English. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 13th-st. Circulars at the School.

A HOME AND INSTRUCTION FOR A FEW children in a private family, where they will receive the most careful attention and the most tender treatment, may be heard of by application to HOME, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

A YALE GRADUATE, AN EXPERIENCED and successful teacher, wishes a private class or a few private pupils. Highest testimonials and references. Terms moderate. Address SCHOLASTICUS, Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

INSTRUCTION IN PAINTING—A LADY WHO is fully competent desires to have a few pupils to instruct in this branch of art. Address Box No. 3,137, Post-office.

MUSIC.—A LADY WELL EXPERIENCED IN teaching the piano and having a few vacant hours, would like to have a few more pupils to instruct at their residences. Apply at No. 27 Perry-st.

TEACHERS.

A LADY FULLY COMPETENT TO TEACH French, music and the English branches, is desirous of procuring a situation at the South or West, as governess in a family or teacher in a Seminary. Would take charge of a small select school. Best of references given. Address Box No. 3 299 Post-office.

WANTED—A LADY CAPABLE OF TEACHING French, music and drawing, besides the usual English branches. To secure the right kind of person the advertiser would be willing to wait a reasonable time for the conclusion of present engagements. Address, with references, H. P. L., Box No. 105 *Times* Office.

FIRE-PROOF SAFE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Apply at No. 179 Pearl-st., rear office, up stairs.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING PROTESTANT young woman, a situation; is a good cook, baker and an excellent laundress; would do housework, or chamberwork and waiting; or as nurse; is willing and obliging to her employer. Good references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman, a situation, as nurse and seamstress; is an excellent nurse, and a good plain seamstress; is fully competent to take the charge of children, as City reference can show; no objection to country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL 15 YEARS OF age, a situation in which she can make herself generally useful; is partially conversant with domestic duties in general, and good natured and kind to children; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, corner University-place and 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, RESPECTABLE GIRL, who has lived in City and country, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework; makes excellent bread and biscuit, &c.; could fill a place as chambermaid and do fine washing; has a reference of two years from her last place. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or waiting and assist with washing and ironing; is capable of doing both. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till suited, at No. 341½ 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., in the fancy store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTAble American girls; one as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid, the other as waitress; would be willing to assist with the washing. Both have the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress, by a Protestant young girl, who perfectly understands her business; has the best City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; ONE as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Have the best of City references. Apply at No. 93 East 16th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Apply for 2 days at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD SCOTCH SERVANT, A situation, in City or country; is a good cook, an excellent baker and a superior getter up of linens; will do general housework; is a hard-working, honest, capable woman. Inquire at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook by a Protestant woman who understands cooking in all its branches; no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN American girl, Protestant, as chambermaid in a private family; would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can refer to her present employer. Apply at No. 46 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, or would do chamberwork and fine washing in a private family; the best of City references can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 Clinton-place, 8th-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, or as waitress and plain sewer; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 176 East 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as cook; will assist in washing and ironing; she will be well recommended by her present employer at No. 26 West 24th st., where she may be seen from 9 till 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN, as laundress; one who thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City references. Call at or address 68 9th-st., second door east of 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and laundress, or a laundress alone; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 91 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS, BY a Protestant young woman, who understands French fluting, &c.; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 62 4th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation in a small private family to cook, wash and iron. No objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply at No. 358 West 40th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY one who thoroughly understands her business by experience: first-class City reference. Apply at No. 210 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A LADY THOROUGHLY conversant with the English and German languages, and highly recommended in every respect, is desirous of obtaining a situation in the above-named capacity with a respectable family; salary less an object than kind treatment. Address, personally or by letter, M. S., No. 161 1st-place, Brooklyn, or B. WESTERMANN, No. 440 Broadway, New-York.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER, BY an active, intelligent man, who understands his business in every department perfectly; has obtained several prizes in this country for the best grown grapes, vegetables and flowers, and is well versed in laying out pleasure and ornamental grounds, &c.; has lived five years in his last place, and can refer to his last employer for every requisite necessary. Address AMICUS, No. 544 Pearl-st., near Broadway, or Mr. WM. WILSON, florist, No. 43 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER WHO HAS A thorough and practical knowledge of grape-growing in hot and cold graperies, also green-house peach culture under glass, propagating and gardening generally, as practiced in England and this country; has City references for superior capabilities, long and faithful services that no man can object to; is able and willing to work; has a very small family; only those who are willing to remunerate a first-rate gardener may apply. Address GARDENER, Box No. 220 *Times* Office, this week.

WANTED—BY A SOBER, STEADY MAN, A SITuation, as coachman or groom, for a gentleman who thoroughly understands his business; is a good vegetable gardener, and would have no objection to make make himself generally useful. The very best City or country reference. Address a note to C. M., Box No. 203 *Times* Office, until suited.

WANTED—BY A MAN WHO IS NOT AFRAID OF work, a situation as gardener, who thoroughly understands hot-beds and vegetables, fruit trees and pleasure grounds; is a first-rate coachman and driver; the highest of City reference from his last employer. Address a note to M. F., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; no objection to work in a garden if required, or make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. M., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as gardener, who has a thorough knowledge of his business, and perfectly understands the management of fruits, flowers and vegetables, especially grapes and vines; the best reference given. Address T. R., care of Mrs. Rhinelander, Huntington, L. I., for one week.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman and gardener that truly understands his business, and will take an interest in his place. Advertiser is sober and willing; has good reference. Address, for 3 days, F. D., Box No. 97 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A respectable Protestant single man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can produce satisfactory reference. Call or address R. P. S, at No 871 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF GOOD MORal character and excellent business qualifications, a situation as entry or shipping clerk in some respectable commercial or manufacturing business; expectations moderate; best of City reference given. Address N. H. O, Newark Post-office, N. J.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a respectable young man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has good City references to that effect; town or country no objection. Address J. H., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A WAITER'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable Italian; understands French and English; can produce good City references for sobriety, honesty and experience; no objection to go with a carriage. Apply, for two days, at No. 292 4th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN LONG ACCUStomed to driving a wagon and delivering goods in this City, a permanent situation. Address TRAVER, No. 23 Barrow-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BRASS MOULDER; has a thorough experience in the business. Also, fine and false cored work; can give satisfactory references. Address T. S. T., 3 Vine-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN A NO. 1 GARdener, thoroughly posted; very best of reference. A note addressed to F. M., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

FARMER, GARDENER, FLORIST AND GRAPE GROWER.—A foreman's situation wanted by a Scotchman of long experience in such capacity. Inquire of C. M. SAXTON, No. 25 Park-row, till March 1.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN OF EXPERIENCE AND CApacity, to take charge of the packing-room of a dry goods jobbing-house; one whose references are satisfactory will be well paid. Address Box No. 734 Post Office.

WANTED—A GOOD PLAIN COOK AND ONE who understands washing and ironing; a German girl who speaks English preferred. None need apply except those with the best City references. No. 144 West 49th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COLORED WOMAN IN A FAMILY of three persons. She must be a good plain cook, and a superior laundress. Also a French, Scotch or German person, as chambermaid and seamstress. Apply at No. 111 West 34th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & CO., Poughkeepsie, New-York.

BOY WANTED.—A GOOD INTELLIGENT BOY for an office; salary, from $1 to $1 50 per week. Address BOY WANTED, Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN APPRENTICE AT THE SILVER smith business, about 15 years of age. Must come well recommended. Good surety will be required. Apply at No. 277 Spring-st.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN GIRL [illegible] years of age, to take care of children. None need apply unless well recommended. Apply at No. 109 1st-st., between 6 and 7 P. M.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY, LIVING IN BROOKlyn, within 20 minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry. Apply at No. 116 John-st., New York.

300 GIRLS WANTED TO MAKE SKIRTS. None but those accustomed to the business need apply. Call between 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.
DOUGLAS & SHERWOOD,
Nos. 51, 53 and 55 White-st.

CLERK.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, A YOUNG intelligent man, of good address and character, as salesman and traveler. He must have experience in the paper and stationery business, and be well acquainted with its City and country trade. None other need apply. Call at No. 172 William-st., first floor, up stairs.

SALESMAN WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHO is agreeable, and can make acquaintances easily—an active, good salesman. Must produce the best references and security if required. A good proportion of his time will be occupied in traveling. Address Box No. 2,476 Post-office, stating references, age and salary.

BREWER WANTED.—WANTED A FIRST-rate brewer; one that has had experience in making ale and porter for the Southern market. The best of references required. Address Box No. 30 Pittsburgh Post-office, Penn., with references.

MEDICAL.

THE BOOK TO BE READ BY MEN WITH damaged and broken-down constitutions resulting from over-excess and indulgence, is *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. It treats on the diseases of both sexes and their cure, by use of "TRIESEMAR." Sold by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors below Macdougal-st., New-York. Price, 25 cents. Dr. BARROW can be consulted at his residence, No. 194 Bleecker-st., from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment. Sold also by F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and at No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A NEW MEDICAL BOOK.
"HAMMOND ON SEXUAL AND SEMINAL DISEASES, IMPOTENCY," &c.
An entirely new and original System for the Cure of these Diseases, by CHARLES D HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy and Pathology in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of several Medical Works, &c., &c. "Dr. Hammond has lived long abroad, and is an enthusiast for Medical Reform."—*Home Journal, Sept. 16.* Price $1, postage free. Wholesale of HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, Publishers; single copies may be had of the Author, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., New-York.

PROGRESS VERSUS ROUTINE.
QUERU'S COD LIVER OIL JELLY,
Patented Aug 30 1859,
Is the only remedy for consumption and all kinds of coughs. It is twice more efficacious than the liquid oil.
Also,
QUERU'S JELLIFIED CASTOR OIL, (patented,)
To be had of the inventor, No. 135 4th-av., and all respectable druggists. PENFOLD PARKER & MOWER, No. 15 Beekman-st., wholesale agents.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF a certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe, and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers the best popular compendium of all diseases of a private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, excess, or other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—*Medical Gazette.* Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES MILLER, No. 436 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
☞ Separate consulting rooms.

DR. R. COBBETT MAY BE CONSULTED with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. From a long and extended practice of over 27 years in the above specialty, and at his present location, he can safely promise to all who may stand in need of medical or surgical assistance a radical cure, no matter of how long standing. The victims of misplaced confidences, or those who may have been unfortunate in the selection of a physician, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University Medical College and College of Surgeons, London. See his diplomas in his office, No. 19 Duane-st., opposite Chambers.

"MEDICAL COMMON SENSE."—DR. E. B. FOOTE, the author of this popular book, returns to his resident office at Saratoga Springs the 1st of May. Let no one who has a difficult disease of long standing fail to consult him at once. Thousands of supposed incurable cases have been cured by his medicines and electricity. He gives no minerals. He is effecting miraculous cures in this City by his common sense practice. Winter Office No. 546 Broadway, (next door to Dusseldorf Gallery,) New York. Consultation free. Office hours from 1 to 6 P. M. Invalids at a distance can consult him by letter. His Book will be sent by mail, postage paid, to those who remit $1. Address as above.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, IS A regularly-educated physician, wholly devoted to the speciality of private and female diseases. His remedies are prepared from a life spent in the great hospitals of Europe, and a more extended practice than any other living physician. Dr. WARD alone can restore you sound. Consult him at No 483 Broadway. He charges moderate, and tenders advice free. In female diseases he is a skilled physician and adviser, and warrants relief in all cases. Hundreds of ladies are monthly cured by his efficacious and infallible treatment.

IS NERVOUS DEBILITY OR SPERMATORRHŒA INCURABLE?—Yes, by any means but those I advocate. Beware of persons copying my advertisements. There is no person advertising as a "former sufferer," &c., who hasn't purloined it from my notices and circulars, while they neither know how nor care to cure you. Before commencing any treatment, learn how the writer cured himself, and subsequently hundreds of others.
Inclose a post-paid superscribed envelope to Box No. 176, Charlestown, Mass.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. THIERS. Remedies for female derangements from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing and exclusive attendance. Advice and medicine per mail. Ladies' circulars enclosed letter form on receipt of four stamps. Office address No. 98 West 24th-st., New-York.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF A VICTIM.—Designed for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from nervous debility, premature decay, &c; supplying, at the same time, the means of self-cure, by one who has cured himself, after having been put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. Single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. Y., by enclosing a post-paid, addressed, envelope.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES—Married and single, in health or disease.—Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE. 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo., cloth; 100 electrotyped engravings. Price $1. The author's offices for the unequalled Paris and London treatment of private diseases are at No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and on Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9. Treatment by mail and express also.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on DR. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence, is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

MACHINERY.

STEAM AND WATER GAUGES FOR SALE.
BOURDON'S METALLIC STEAM GAUGES.
BEAUMONT'S do. do. do.
WATER GAUGES of the
AMERICAN WATER and ALARM GAUGE CO.
DUSTIN'S LOW WATER ALARM.
These instruments are of a superior description. Those interested are invited to call and examine.
CHAS. W. COPELAND,
No 122 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 125 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

SILK MACHINERY FOR SALE.—COMplete machinery for throwing about 300 pounds of silk a week, all in the best order, is offered for sale at 60 per cent. on its original cost. This machinery is of the latest style, and has been in operation for six months only. It can be seen by calling on S. NEWMAN, No. 39 William-st., Newark, N. J.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

RARE OLD BRANDIES.
CHOICE MADERIA AND SHERRY WINES.
FINEST BOURBON & MONONGAHELA WHISKIES,
HAVANA CIGARS.
Constantly on hand, and for sale by
S. S. WYCKOFF & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers,
No. 104 Murray st.

WELLINGTON & ABBOTT,
(Successors to A. Seignette & Co.,)
No. 47 Water-st.,
Sole Agents for
JULES ROBIN & CO., COGNAC,
ALEX. SEIGNETTE BRANDY,
GRAPELEAF GIN,
DEWDROP GIN.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted, or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 835 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FINANCIAL.

SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

For the Year end ng Jan. 31, 1860.

OFFICE, NO. 94 BROADWAY.

Cash assets Feb. 1, 1859		$5,185,933 42
RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.		
For Premiums	$1,056,404 86	
For Interest	361,110 11	
For Annuities	28,437 00—	1,445,951 97
Total		$6,631,885 39
DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.		
Paid Claims by Death	$341,614 79	
Paid Additions on same	44,904 43	
Paid Surrendered Policies	70,629 97	
Paid Annuities	8,666 43	
Paid Reductions of Premiums	1,446 77	
Paid Commissions	42,964 76	
Paid Expenses, viz: Exchange, Postage, Medical Examinations, Salaries, Printing, Stationery, Advertising, Rent, Fuel, &c.	65,674 72	
Paid Taxes for the year	6,694 65	
Total	$582,596 52	
Add Taxes paid for the years 1851 and 1852, not properly belonging to the expenses of this year	37,431 67—	621,030 19
Cash Assets Feb 1, 1860		$6,013,855 20
INVESTED AS FOLLOWS:		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$106,454 64	
Bonds and Mortgages	5,636,854 92	
United State Stock	200,000 00	
Real Estate	51,911 04	
Due from Agents	16,634 60—	6,013,855 20
Add Interest accrued, but not due		$65,000 00
Add Deferred Premium account, estimated		135,000 00
Add Premiums collected, in hands of agents		19,661 85
Gross Assets, Feb. 1, 1860		$6,233,517 05
Net increase in cash assets		824,921 78
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1859		$32,575,099 00
Amount issued during the year		5,343,325 00
Total		37,918,424 00
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired, and dead		2,599,145 00
Amount at risk Feb. 1, 1860		35,319,279 00
Of which are for life	33,166,879 00	
Of which for short term	1,168,250 00	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	984,150 00—	35,319,279 00
Number of Policies in force Feb 1, 1859		10,993
Number of Policies issued during year		1,721
Total		12,714
Deduct:		
Surrendered, cancelled, forfeited, expired and dead		882
Number of Policies Feb. 1, 1860		11,832
Of which are for life	11,182	
Of which for short term	359	
Of which for Endowment—Assurances	291	11,832
Net increase in policies during the year		839
Increase of Life policies	932	
Increase of Endowment	52—984	
Decrease in short time	145—	839

I have carefully examined the foregoing statement, and find the same to be correct.

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Fred'k S. Winston,	A. W. Bradford,	Millard Fillmore,
John V. L. Pruyn,	John M. Stuart,	Sam'l D. Babcock,
Wm. Moore,	George R. Clark,	Hamlin Blake,
Joseph Blunt,	Sam'l E. Sproulls,	David Hoadley,
Rob. H. McCurdy,	Sam'l M. Cornell,	Henry A. Smythe
Isaac G. Pearson,	Lucius Robinson,	Wm. V. Brady,
John H. Swift,	W. Smith Brown,	W. E. Dodge,
Wm. J. Bunker,	Richard Patrick,	George S. Coe,
William Betts,	Wm. H. Popham,	Wm. K. Strong,
John P. Yelverton,	Lycur. Edgerton,	Nathan'l Hayden,
John Wadsworth,	Ezra Wheeler,	Wm. M. Vermilye,
Alfred Edwards,	Cephas H. Norton,	John E. Develin.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES ALONE, being equitably divided among the Assured.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st., issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschild, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

CONTINENTAL BANK, FEB. 6, 1860.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Continental Bank, the following named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

WM. T. HOOKER,	S. B. CHITTENDEN,
CHAS. H. MARSHALL,	NEHEMIAH KNIGHT,
DAVID LANE,	ELISHA E. MORGAN,
C. F. DAMBMANN,	F. C. GEBHARD,
URIAL A. MURDOCK,	ASA S. PORTER,
JAMES BRYCE,	JOHN D. JONES,
GEO. A. TOWNSEND,	HERMAN MARCUSE,
PAUL ALDEN,	CHAS. STRECKER.

JOHN J. AGNEW,

FOR INSPECTOR OF THE NEXT ELECTION.

THOS. TILESTON, WM. V. BRADY,
WM. STURGIS, JR.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board WM. T. HOOKER was reelected President, and CHAS. H. MARSHALL Vice-President. B. F. WARNER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO.,
No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

CHRISTIAN H. SAND,	WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY,
D. GODFREY GUNTHER,	JOSEPH NOBLE,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,	JOHN D. SCOTT,
EDWARD HAIGHT,	JAMES HOY,
HERMANN MARCUSE,	ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
THOMAS ACHELIS,	
EDWARD SCHELL,	

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.

W. TITUS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD BONDS.—Sealed proposals will be received until Saturday, the 25th instant, at noon, for the sale to the Trustees of the Sinking Fund, of $22,500 worth of the Mortgage Convertible Bonds of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, dated July 1, 1858, and payable 25 years after dates. Proposals may be addressed to H. H. HUNNEWELL, Boston, and indorsed "Proposals to Trustees."

H. H. HUNNEWELL,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
H. P. KIDDER,

BOSTON, Feb. 3, 1860.

SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, STOCK BROKERS, NO. 37 WILLIAM-ST.—STOCKS, BONDS and all current SECURITIES, BOUGHT and SOLD at the New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and London Stock Exchanges, and at private sale. Branch office, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st. Collections made through READ, DREXEL & CO. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.'S Foreign Bills from £1 upward. A. D. WILLIAMS, Agent at Branch Office.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, Letters of Credit, or Circular Letters, of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1857, OF the First Mortgage Bond of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad Company, will be paid on and after Feb. 23 inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock, by WALTER L. CUTTING, No. 54 William-st.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD.—HOLDERS of the so-called Second Mortgage Bonds are requested to meet at No. 76 Beaver st. SATURDAY next, 18th inst., at 1 P. M. Object of meeting disposal of $1,470. Interest remitted to the Committee.

WANTED—THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD STOCK, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 52 William st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE copartnership heretofore existing between Henry Farnam, Thomas C. Durant and Charles W. Durant, under the firm name and style of FARNAM & DURANT, has been this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

HENRY FARNAM,
THOMAS C. DURANT,
C. W. DURANT.

NEW-YORK Dec 16, 1859.

INSURANCE.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK,
OFFICE, WHITLOCK BUILDING,
No. 123 Nassau, corner of Beekman st.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus, Jan. 1, 1860	20,000
Capital being increased to	200,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture and all kinds of insurable property against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies. We respectfully solicit a share of public patronage.

WM. CHAUNCEY, President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
JAS. E. DUNHAM, General Agent.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,

By E. & F. H. SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 17th inst., at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a collection of elegant ancient and modern oil paintings, just arrived from Europe and never before exhibited in this country, comprising fine landscapes, marines and interiors, and several very fine Scriptural and Historical pieces by

SMIT,	REMBRANDT,
ANTOUISSEN,	BERGHEM,
VER BRUGGEN,	SNAYERS,
SCHAEP,	REDIG,

and other well-known artists. The paintings are now on exhibition, with catalogue.

A. MORTIMER GRIFFIN & Co., Auctioneers.
THIS DAY (Friday,) Feb. 17
The property of a family leaving the City.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

at the elegant residence, No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

The largest and richest assortment of furniture and works of art offered at auction this season. Superb carved rosewood 7½ octave piano-forte, elegant drawing-room suites, oil-paintings artistic bronzes, &c.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT.

JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1860, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the three-story brick and basement house and lot No. 273 West 40th-st., north side, 312 feet and 6 inches west from 9th-av. Terms easy. Sale positive.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BROWNE & NICHOLS will sell at auction, SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at Salesroom No. 35 Nassau st., a general assortment of household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of rosewood suites, bureaus, bedsteads, tables, chairs, mattresses, beds, bedding, pier and mantel glasses, rosewood pianoforte, one iron safe, &c., &c.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CLOSING-OUT SALE OF WINES, BRANDIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at their Salesroom, No. 9 Pine-st., near Broadway.

A large invoice of fine brandies (L. D., P. J. & Co., R. & Co., &c.,) port (white, C. & Co's dry, &c.;) sherries (C. S. O. & Co. Amontillado, G. & D., &c.;) St. Croix, Grenada and Jamaica rums, Scotch and Bourbon whiskys, &c.

Also, 10 barrels fine Monongahela whisky.

Also, 13 qr. casks "Bernard" brandy (pale and dark) in bond.

Also, champagnes, Scotch ale, gin, &c.

CIGARS.

A large invoice of the choicest brands.

Also, 4 Duryee & Forth platform scales.

Catalogues ready on Thursday at No. 9 Pine-st.

JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT public auction at Sibery's Hotel, in the village of New-Rochelle, on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, 1860, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the farm of the late Hannah Pugsley, deceased, of about 151 acres by survey made by John F. Jenkins, Surveyor, situate in the town of New-Rochelle, about one mile north of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad dépôt at New-Rochelle, on the east side of the road leading to White Plains. For particulars of boundaries, apply to JOHN PINE, or to JOSEPH M. KISSAM, Auctioneer, of New Rochelle village, or to the undersigned, in the upper part of New-Rochelle, who will point out the Farm, and furnish maps of the same. JOHN SOULICE,

Sole surviving Executor of Hannah Pugsley, deceased.

NEW-ROCHELLE, Jan. 4, 1860.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOT ON ELEVENTH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Feb. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the large and valuable lot of land on the northerly side of 11th-st., 356 feet 9 inches west of Broadway, being 27 feet wide by 103 feet 3 inches deep. The sale will be positive. 50 per cent can remain on bond and mortgage for three years. For maps, &c., apply to the auctioneer, No. 35 Wall st.

M. MURPHY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE AT NO. 103 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, 17th and 18th inst., each day at 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 P. M., and 7 o'clock in the evening, of a stock of over $25,000 worth of books, stationery, fine gold and silver watches and jewelry, clocks, silver-plated ware, table and pocket cutlery, and an immense variety of useful fancy goods. Dealers and ladies and gentlemen wishing goods for private use, would do well to attend, as the whole stock will be sold without reserve.

CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers.

SHERIFF SALE OF CIGARS, OFFICE FURNITURE &c.—CHAMBERS & FAIRCHILD, Auctioneers, Office No. 113 Nassau-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Feb. 21, inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 107 Water-st., a large quantity of cigars in 10th and ½th boxes. Samples on morning of sale. Also, several office, sitting and standing desks, large iron safe, chairs, &c. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—A. H. MULLER WILL sell at public auction on THURSDAY, Feb. 23, by order of the executors of Jesse Scofield, deceased, the seven three-story brick dwelling houses known as Nos. 159, 161, 163, 165, 167, 169 and 171 Livingston-st. corner of Hoyt, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, or of the subscriber at No. 39 William-st., Room No. 2, second floor. WM. H. SCOFIELD.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF THE powers and office of the undersigned, as Receiver, and by virtue of an order of the Supreme Court of New-York, I, the undersigned, will sell at public auction, on the premises, No. 76 West Thirty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1860, at 10 o'clock A. M., all the stock and materials, manufactured and not manufactured, gas meters, machinery, tools, fixtures, implements, moulds, patterns, cutters, now in my possession, or before said day to come into my possession, as Receiver, appointed such in an action in said Supreme Court, wherein Thomas K. Downing is plaintiff, and Joseph Richards and another defendants. Also the good will of the business formerly carried on at the place aforesaid, being the manufacture and sale of gas meters, to which said business the said property so to be sold appertains.

HENRY A. SAYRE, Receiver.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Attorneys of Receiver, No. 111 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the IVth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Monday, March 5, 1860, at 12 o'clock, noon, for doing the mason work, carpenter work, heating with hot-water furnaces, and painting necessary for the erection and completion of a new primary school-house on the lots Nos. 71, 73 and 75 Oliver-st., in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work." "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Heating," and "Proposals for Painting." Each proposal must be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties, with an affidavit attached, stating their willingness to guarantee the faithful performance of the contract to be entered into by the person or persons offering the proposal, and none others will be considered. The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

EDMUND J. KELLY,
CHAS. J. DOUGHERTY,
EUGENE SHINE, } Building Committee.
JOHN SHEA,
EDWARD M. MORRIS,

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XVIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, the 20th of February instant at 12 o'clock, noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing the Schoolhouse known as Ward School No. 19, in said Ward, according to plans and specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby st. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

FRANCIS DUNCAN,
JOSEPH McGUIRE,
SAM'L CANTRELL, } Building Committee.
H. H. WILLIAMS,
MICHAEL HAHN,

PUBLIC NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 13, 1860.

PROCLAMATION—$500 REWARD.—WHEREAS WM. S. TUERS, a Custom-house night watchman, was found lying dead on the sidewalk opposite No. 14 State-st., on Friday night, the 10th inst., at about 11½ o'clock, with marks of violence on his head, justifying the belief that he had been murdered; and whereas, the person or persons who committed said murder are unknown to the authorities: now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, by virtue of the authority vested in me, do hereby offer a reward of five hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the said WM. S. TUERS, said reward to be paid on conviction of the person or persons charged with said offence, on the certificate of the District Attorney that such conviction was had upon the testimony of the person or persons claiming said reward. But all claims not presented to the Mayor within twenty days after such conviction will be disregarded.

[L. S.] FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons indebted to LORENZO DELMONICO, that the undersigned have been appointed assignees for the benefit of his creditors, and are alone authorized to receive payment, and all persons having claims against him will present the same to the undersigned.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1860.

J. GUEDIN,
HENRY BABAD, } Assignees.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PUBLIC MEETING FOR THE RECOGNITION OF ITALIAN INDEPENDENCE.—According to the call which appeared in the daily papers of this City, a meeting for the recognition of Italian Independence will be held at the City Assembly Rooms, No. 448 Broadway, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, at 7½ P. M. The public are respectfully requested to attend, and ladies are invited to honor the meeting with their presence.

The following distinguished orators and others are expected to address the meeting:

Hon. JOHN A. DIX,	Rev. WILLIAM ADAMS, D. D.,
Hon. HAMILTON FISH,	Rev. H. W. BELLOWS, D. D.,
Rev. H. WARD BEECHER,	Prof. O. M. MITCHELL,
D. DUDLEY FIELD, Esq.,	Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, D. D.,

Hon JAMES W BEEKMAN.

Doors open at 7 P. M.; admission free.

REV. H. GRATTAN GUINNESS, OF IRELAND.—This young Evangelist, whose labors have been so greatly blessed in the old world, and recently in Philadelphia, will commence his labors in this City on SABBATH next, the 19th inst. Preaching as follows: MORNING, 10½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. McElroy's Church, 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. AFTERNOON, 3 o'clock, Rev. A. D. Gillette's Calvary Baptist Church, No. 40 West 23d-st. EVENING, Cooper Institute, at 7½ o'clock.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—OR LEFT AT A WRONG ADDRESS, ON Tuesday night, Feb. 14, A PACKAGE, containing 17 yards Silks, some Hosiery, &c., between 14th and 21st sts., and 2d and 4th avs., directed to No. 59 East 21st-st., from Arnold Constable & Co's. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning same to the above firm, corner Canal and Mercer sts.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after WEDNESDAY, Jan 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8.30 P. M.
For White Plains, 12:30 and 5 P. M. For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Dépôt.
For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Millerton, 3 P. M., from 26th-st. Dépôt.
For Albany, 9 A. M., mail; and 3:30 P. M., express; (connecting with N. Y. C. R. R.) Returning, will leave Williams' Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M. 1 and 3.40 P. M.
White Plains, 5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton, 7 A. M. Millerton, 7 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M., mail, and 4:10 P. M., express train.

The 9 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express train connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroad. Baggage checked for the Mail and Express trains corner White and Centre sts., from 7 to 8:15 A. M., and from 1 to 2:40 P. M.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st. daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations. Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4 and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIN, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive at Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.

Leave Boston, from dépôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.

Through without change of cars.

F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATON TOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., *via* steamboat ALICE PRICE. Leave Murray-st. wharf Feb 17, 2 P. M.; 18, 1½ P. M.; 20, 5½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; 21, 5 A. M.; 22, 5½ A. M.; 23, 6 A. M.; 24, 6½ A. M.; 25, 7 A. M.; 27, 7½ A. M.; 28, 7½ A. M.; 29 8½ A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank 2½ hours after the boat leaves New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express, at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M. and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 3:40 P. M. for Piermont and Suffern; 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. for Piermont. Leave Suffern at 7 A. M., and Piermont 6:45, 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M. Stages connect for Hackensack, Schraalenburg, Nyack, New-City and Haverstraw.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4, and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 9, 1860.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. (3½) has been declared on the capital stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, payable at its office, in the City of New-York, on and after the 16th of February, inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 16th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 31 Pine-st., New-York, Feb 13, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A STOCKHOLDERS' DIVIDEND OF Five (5) Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors,

R. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

MARINE BANK, Feb. 3, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF THREE PER cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, has been declared payable on and after Monday the 13th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 14th inst.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi Annual Dividend of Ten per cent., payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 72 Wall-st.

D. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 10 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, Feb. 8, 1860.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.

WM. S. SLOCUM, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—MATILDA E. BELL, Administratrix of VAN RENSSELAER BELL, deceased, against MARY M. ROE, CHARLES ROE, and others.—Foreclosure Sale.—In pursuance of a judgment order of the Supreme Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the nineteenth day of January, 1860, I, the Referee in said order named, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the twenty-first day of February, 1860, at twelve o'clock M. of that day, the following property, mentioned and described in said judgment, to wit: "All that certain lot of land situate at Yorkville, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Westerly by First-avenue, easterly by a line drawn parallel to the said First-avenue, one hundred feet therefrom, southerly by a lot of land which was conveyed to Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, by Frederick H. Bartholomew, by a deed bearing date the ninth day of July, 1857, being a line drawn twenty-five feet and six inches northerly from a line drawn equidistant between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets, being the same lot conveyed by Van Rensselaer Bell, deceased, to Mary M. Roe, on the tenth day of August, 1858, and in dimensions one hundred feet deep by twenty five feet and six inches wide.

Dated New-York, Jan. 25, 1860.

HENRY W. CLARK, Referee.

E. J. PATTISON, Attorney. ja31-2aw3wT&F*

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF KINGS.—LOB FRANKFELD against FREDERICK BOOSS and KATE or CATHARINE, his wife, Foleat C. Thompson, Dennis Priest, Fenier V. Mooney, Jacob D. Woodruff, Andrew B. Grey, William G. Boardman, James A. Gray, Siberia Ott, William B. Reed, Ezekiel R. Thompson, Edward Green John J. Glover, Henry L. Parsons, Edward Stone, John B. Nichols, D. S. Voorhies, James Hopkins, Daniel N. Hopkins and Jarves Irwin.—Amended summons for relief—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings aforesaid and State of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 140 Broadway, in the City, County and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Nov. 7, 1859. WILLIAM VENVILL,

Plaintiff's Attorney, No 140 Broadway.

The amended complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall, City of Brooklyn, in said County, on the 7th day of November, 1859.

WILLIAM VENVILL, Plaintiff's Attorney,
34-law6wF*. No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the revised statues. FISHER AMES FISHER, insolvent. Notice first published Jan. 5, 1860, creditors to appear before Hon. Samuel Garrison County Judge of Kings County in the State of New-York, at the Chambers of said Judge, at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, County and State aforesaid, on the 19th day of March, 1860, at 10 A. M. JOHN G. ARBONA Attorney for Insolvent, No. 46 Wall-st., New-York. ja. 6-law10wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. BURROWES late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Mitchell, No. 62 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 9, 1860.

EDWARD E. MITCHELL,
WILLIAM McMURRAY, } Executors.
GEORGE G. BYRON,

f9-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL KELLY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his residence, No. 43 West 17th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 5, 1859.

s9-law6mF* DANIEL O'CONOR, Executor.

PELLHAM SEEDLING POTATOES FOR sale, and now ready for delivery, at $5 per barrel; they are large white, mealy, and the earliest known. Apply to R. L. PELL, New-York City.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAIL!
OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD.

EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.

REGULAR DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

On MONDAY, Feb 20, at 2 P. M., the NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander,

for ASPINWALL, direct, and will connect *via* PANAMA RAILROAD with Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer

SONORA,
F. R. BABY, Commander,

and proceed direct to SAN FRANCISCO.

For freight, apply at the Office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate—on the wharf—at the foot of Canal-st., to

WM. H. WICKHAM.

N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S and FREEMAN & CO.'S EXPRESS, by these steamers.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Feb. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Wednesday, Feb. 29.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, March 7.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, March 14.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wed'day, March 21.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, March 3, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin, $75 and $60.

For freight or passage, apply to

W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO, and sail March 31.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

To sail on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 2 P. M.
THE SPLENDID STEAMSHIP ST. LOUIS,
W. H. HUDSON, Commander,

With unsurpassed accommodations for passengers, and capacity for 700 tons of freight, will be dispatched for New-Orleans direct as above, from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st.

Freight 30c. per foot.

Passage, Cabin	$50
Passage Second Cabin	40
Steerage	20

Freight received on and after Feb. 17.

Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. No bills of lading signed after the sailing of the ship.

For freight or passage apply on board or to the

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
No. 88 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH.

The American Atlantic Screw-Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamship

R. R. CUYLER,
FREDERIC CROCKER, Commander,

Will make her first departure on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 12, North River.

Passage to Savannah, $15. Through tickets sold to New Orleans, Mobile, Albany, Atlanta, Columbus, Macon and Augusta at very low rates. The accommodations for passengers by this steamer are most elegant and unsurpassed. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

FOR HAVANA.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every twenty days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.

This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance. Freight received on 21st inst. For freight or passage, apply to

HARGOUS & CO.,
No. 33 South-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.

The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.

Freight to Norfolk, six cents per foot; to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships

CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD.

Will leave Pier No. 12 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.

These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, WM. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 N. R., THURSDAY, Feb 23, at 3 P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20 also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight, 10 cents per foot. Insurance, one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

The new steamship R. R. CUYLER will succeed and leave SATURDAY, Feb. 25.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL will leave on SATURDAY, Feb. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places:

To New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta, $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Memphis $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15.

For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway,

SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON.

Baggage checked to all the above points.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.

Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.

Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK, CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will receive freight for the above places on Friday and Saturday, at Pier No. 13 North River, and will leave on SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; to Richmond, 8 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (state-room and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

CONSIGNEES PER STEAMSHIP ETNA will please attend at once to the removal of their goods. E. CUNARD.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, Springfield, Northampton and Towns on the Line of Vermont Railroads.—Fare to New Haven, $1. The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No 25 E. R., on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The GRANITE STATE, Capt. KING, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights (except Sundays,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. The TRAVELER, Capt. BOWNE, will leave at 4 P. M., on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge. Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, Agent, Pier No. 25 E. R., New York.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt st. North River, daily, at 5 o'clock P. M.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.

PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and other accidents to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company, THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.

Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 25 feet.

These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.

For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter, to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip.

5,000 TONS FORGE PIG IRON OF A superior quality for sale in lots to suit purchasers. Apply to the LACKAWANNA IRON AND COAL COMPANY, No. 46 Exchange-place.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low price, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, &c., Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

PAINTERS AND DEALERS IN PAINT brushes will find a superior quality of paint brushes, sash brushes, &c., at the brush factory No. 329 Pearl-st., Harper's Buildings. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

COAL OIL—FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST IN market, for sale at less than usual prices, by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

SAFFO—GAZZANIGA.

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 17, at 8, Grand gala night and farewell appearance of Mme. GAZZANIGA.

When will be performed, for this occasion only, Pacini's Opera of

SAFFO,

With a great cast, including GAZZANIGA, Mme. STRAKOSCH, BRIGNOLI, FERRI.

This will most positively be the only opportunity of hearing this favorite artist in New-York, all arrangements having been made by her for a concert tour through the United States, and her immediate departure for Europe on its conclusion.

On SATURDAY NEXT, Feb. 18, at 1 o'clock,
LAST PATTI MATINEE,
Last performance of Rossini's famous opera of
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with its extraordinary star cast, including
MISS PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, AMODIO, SUSINI.

Miss PATTI, in addition to all the music of the opera, will sing, during the
CONCERT OF THE MUSIC LESSON,
Eckert's popular "ECHO SONG," expressly composed for Mad. Sontag; the popular comic English ballad, "COMING THROUGH THE RYE," and the ADELINA WALTZ, expressly composed for Miss Patti by Sig. Muzio.

NOTICE.—On this occasion Miss PATTI will make her last appearance at a Matinée prior to her departure.

LAST WEEK OF THE OPERA.

Prior to the departure for the South.

MONDAY, Feb 20, only night of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
MISS PATTI. BRIGNOLI. FERRI.

The sale of seats will commence on Saturday.

THE SICILIAN VESPERS will be given by general request.

MARTHA.—The public are respectfully informed that Miss Patti has added to her repertoire the character of Martha, which she will sing in the course of next week, for the first time since her appearance on the stage.

THE GRAND GERMAN NIGHT.—In active preparation, Flotow's Opera of "STRADELLA," which will be the only Opera performed in German this season.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The great success of the Oratorio, given on Sunday last, has induced the Directors to give another performance on

SUNDAY WEEK, Feb. 26,
When will be performed Donizetti's
I MARTIRI,

arranged as an Oratorio; to the entire music of "Il Poliuto."

Admission to all parts, Fifty Cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½.
TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION
BETWEEN THE THIRD AND FOURTH ACTS,
for the accommodation of those wishing to procure
REFRESHMENTS.
FOURTH WEEK.

TO-NIGHT,
And Every Evening till further notice,
THE ROMANCE
OF
A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Adapted expressly for this Theatre by Messrs. Pierrepont Edwards and Lester Wallack.

PROLOGUE.

Manuel, Marquis de Champcey......Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets (formerly of the French army)
Mr. Brougham
Louise Vauberger (formerly nurse to Manuel, now keeper of a lodging-house).....Mrs. Walcot

THE DRAMA.

Manuel, (stewart to M. Laroque)....Mr. Lester Wallack
Doctor Desmarets..........Mr. Brougham
M. de Bevennes (a man of the world).........Mr. Walcot
Gaspar Laroque (an aged man, formerly Captain of a privateer)..........Mr. Dyott
Alain (a confidential domestic)..........Mr. Young
M. Nouret (a Notary)..........Mr. Levere
Yvonnet (a Breton shepherd)..........Mr. C. Parsloe
Henri..........Mr. Oliver
Louis..........Mr. Coburn
Madame Laroque (daughter-in-law to Gaspar)
Mrs. Vernon
Marguerite (her daughter)..........Mrs. Hoey
Madame Aubrey (a relative of the Laroque family)..........Miss Mary Gannon
Mlle. Helouin (a governess)..........Miss Fanny Morant
Christine (a Breton peasant girl)...Miss Fanny Reeves

Music by Mr. Robert Stoepel.

The Scenery entirely new by Isherwood.

Between the first and second acts a lapse of two months. Between fourth and fifth acts a lapse of some months.

Box Book open six days in advance.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

In consequence of the
UNABATED PUBLIC DESIRE
to witness the beautiful Scottish drama by
DION BOURCICAULT,
entitled
JEANIE DEANS;
OR THE
HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN,
with those highly popular favorites,
MISS LAURA KEENE
AND
MISS AGNES ROBERTSON,
in the beautiful characters of the sister heroines,
EFFIE DEANS,
AND
JEANIE DEANS,
IT WILL BE REPEATED
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Dress Circle seats may be secured ten days in advance.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock, precisely.

ENGLISH CONCERTS.

New and Elegant Entertainments.
THEATRE FRANCAIS.
MONDAY, Feb. 20,
FRIDAY, Feb. 24,
MONDAY, Feb. 27.

Mrs. J. M. Mozart	Soprano
Miss M. F. Hawley	Contralto
Mr. W. H. Cooke	Tenor
Mr. Henry Draper	Baritone
Mr. Pattison	Pianist
Mr. G. W Morgan	Conductor

A Double Quartette of Male Voices; an Efficient Orchestra, English Glees, Ballads, Duetts, Quartettes; &c., &c., in OUR OWN LANGUAGE,

And with appropriate scenery.

Tickets, (choice seats,) 50 cents; Promenade, 25 cents; Subscription Ticket, for series, $1.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, Feb. 17, 1860.
EVENING at 7½.
EVENING at 7½.
EVENING at 7½.
THE BRILLIANTLY SUCCESSFUL
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OCTOROON! OCTOROON! OCTOROON!
OR,
LIFE IN LOUISIANA,
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA,
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA,
DION BOURCICAULT'S THRILLING DRAMA.
Pronounced by the Press and the Public the most
EMOTION-STIRRING DRAMA OF THE DAY!
And elegantly, as well as artistically presented.
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW MUSIC,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW SCENERY,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW COSTUMES,
AUTHOR'S COPY, NEW EFFECTS.
In five acts, with choice tableaux.

AFTERNOON at 3, the WARLOCK OF THE GLEN, dancing, and the COBBLER AND HIS WIFE.

Wax statue of John Brown, Living Baby Anacondas and enormous Serpents, Living Kangaroos, Seals, &c., beautiful Aquaria.

Admittance, 25 cts; children, 13; parquette, 13 extra.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Between Hester and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, Feb. 17,
The performance will commence with
ROSINA MEADOWS.
To be succeeded by the drama of
JACK SHEPPARD.
Concluding with THREE FAST MEN.

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.

SAMEDI, 18 Fevrier, 1860.
LE ROMAN D'UN JEUNE HOMME PAUVRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

COOKE'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.
MLLE. ELLA ZOYARA

Having recovered from the effects of her slight accident, will again have the honor of appearing in her great "Pirouette Act," and with her beautifully trained steed Zaidee, THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 17, 1860.

JAMES ROBINSON

In his stupendous Somersault Act.

THE HANLON BROTHERS.

In their terrific gymnastics. Besides all the other feats of this unparalleled troupe.

The STEEPLE CHASE will be withdrawn after this week, in order to make way for the Grand Historical Pageant of the

FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD,

Which will be produced with splendid appointments on MONDAY, the 20th.

GRAND CONCERT
OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT
NATIONAL GUARD BAND,
at the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
Assisted by the following
Eminent Artists:

Madames COLSON and STRAKOSCH.
Signors STIGELLI, AMODIO and JUNCA.
Mr. LOUIS SCHREIBER, cornet
Conductors of Orchestra, Messrs. MUZIO and CARL BERGMANN.
Conductor of Band..........Mr. C. S. GRAFFULA.
Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH will preside at the Piano-Forte.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets for sale at Firth Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME. GEORGE CHRISTY'S great Farce of the DOUBLE-BEDDED ROOM. GEORGE CHRISTY in his popular character of COUSIN DULCIMER. M. GUSTAVE BIDAUX, first baritone of the Italian Opera, &c. Mr. F. WILLMARTH, the great ballad singer.

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY,

in all its shades and phases.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets 25 cents.

VAN AMBURGH & CO.'S MENAGERIE,
AT PALACE GARDEN, 14TH ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
Animals fed at 12 o'clock each day.
LARGEST COLLECTION OF ANIMALS IN THE WORLD.

Just added an enormous South American Condor. Also the greatest living curiosities in the world.

A pair of full grown Chinese Musk Deers, seven inches high, weighing three pounds five ounces. Performance

THIS AFTERNOON AND EVENING

of Ponies, Monkeys, Jack Mules, Elephant, Lions, Tigers, Leopards, Puma and Panther.

GRAND MILITARY FETE AND DRILL
OF THE
INDEPENDENCE GUARD,
COMPANY G, TWELFTH REGIMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 21, 1860.
TICKETS TWO DOLLARS,
admitting a gentleman and ladies.
Can be had at the principal Hotels and Music-stores.

DU CHAILLU'S AFRICAN COLLECTION.—No. 635 Broadway, four doors below Bleecker-st., among which is the gigantic Gorilla, and a great many other specimens of natural history and native curiosities. Open day and evening. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL SOON CLOSE.

The exhibition of the beautiful model of
KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE,
9th-st., one door east of Broadway,
WILL SOON LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

Lecture this evening at 8 o'clock.

Sabbath Schools are requested to visit the Temple at an early day, as its exhibition will soon close.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR.

WEBB SISTERS' THEATRE,
NO. 444 BROADWAY.
FRIDAY, Feb. 17.
BENEFIT OF
MISS ADA WEBB,
Who will appear
in seven characters with songs and dances.
MISS EMMA WEBB
in four characters.

H. G. Plunket..........as..........Beauchamp
Mr. Billy O'Niel, Mr. Edwards, Mr. Hotto, Mr. Leigh, Miss Ada Price.

Master ALFRED HOLMAN.
The Fairy Sisters,
JEANNIE and ELLA.
THREE PIECES!

Doors open at 6½ o'clock; to begin at 7.

ADMISSION..........25 CENTS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN,

10th-st., near Broadway. Now on exhibition, a collection of Pictures painted by Mr. GEO. H. HALL, consisting of figure subjects and fruit and flower pieces. Open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M. ADMISSION FREE.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL-ST.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Manufacturer of
THE OVER-STRUNG
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
Near Broadway, New-York.

Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

A NEW INSTRUMENT.

TRIOLODEON Warerooms, No. 618 Broadway,
VAN OECKELEN & DUCKER, Patentees.
Highest Testimonials of
THALBERG and VIEUXTEMPS,
Large Silver Medal.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made, PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.

T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building corner Grand-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and office, No. 421 Broome-st.

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

T. H. CHAMBERS, (FORMERLY DUBOIS & Stodart and Dubois, Bacon & Chambers,) Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., opposite the Cooper Institute.

ALBERT WEBER, NO 155 WEST BROADWAY, near Canal-st., manufacturer of Pianos, unequaled in sweetness of tone, touch and workmanship, warranted for 3 years, and sold at the lowest manufacturers' prices.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

CHURCH SINGER.—A SITUATION WANTED in a Protestant Church by a lady well acquainted with the services; has a pathetic voice and can read music at sight; either soprano or alto, the former preferred. Address M. S., Box No. 476 General Post office.

ORGANIST.—AN ORGANIST DESIRES A SITUATION; terms moderate. Address A. B. C., Box No. 1,970 New-York Post-office.

LECTURES.

MR. J. H. SIDDONS,

THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 17, will read, at Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 766 Broadway,
THE MERCHANT OF VENICE.
Admission 25 cents.
TO MORROW, (Saturday,) at 2 P. M.,
Mr. SIDDONS will give readings from the
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN POETS.

REV. W. H. MILBURN WILL DELIVER a new Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, of the Jane-st. M. E. Church, on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 20, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*The Stump and one of its Sprouts.* Admission 25 cents. B. T. BURNHAM, REEVES E. SELMES, MERRITT WICKHAM, Lecture Committee.

LECTURE THIS EVENING.—REV. JAMES HARPER will deliver a lecture in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Thompson and Houston sts., New-York, on FRIDAY, Feb. 17, inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the benefit of the First United Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, N. J. Subject—*John Calvin.* Admission 25 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
CLASSES OPEN AT ALL TIMES FOR BEGINNERS.
Will continue open until the 1st of June.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY RESIDING above 8th-st., near Broadway, wish to dispose of a large, well-furnished room, supplied with hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name J. T., Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED PARLOR AND bedroom, with fire and light, $16 per week; third story front room, $10 (for two,) with first-class board, in modern house No. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; references exchanged; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—IN THE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 26 Willow-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton ferry, a pleasant room, with board, furnished or unfurnished, suitable for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDROOM on the second floor, may be obtained at No. 1 M. East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS TO BE let, with or without board, by a private family, at No. 151 2d av. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Unexceptionable references required.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—PLEASANT ROOMS with partial board, in a house having all the modern improvements, may be secured by applying at No. 37 Cranberry st., between Willow and Columbia. Location desirable; about 3 minutes walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A ROOM TO LET, suitable for a family or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st.; five minutes' walk of Fulton or Wall st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A HANDSOMELY furnished room, with board for two single gentlemen, at No. 381 Pacific-st., near Bond.

BOARD WANTED IN A GENTEEL PRIVATE family, for four persons; would want three rooms, (unfurnished preferred;) location between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; terms not to exceed $18 per week. Address PHILO ROGERS, Box No. 117 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY WOULD like to get board with a small private family where home comforts could be enjoyed. A liberal price would be paid, and the best references given. Address T. Y., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

FIRST-CLASS BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN and wife, without children; no other boarders taken; house commodious, with modern improvements, eligibly situated for cars and stages. No. 4 8th-av.

NO. 10 NELSON-PLACE, NEAR EIGHTH-ST. Large and small rooms to let, to gentlemen, with partial board.

TO RENT IN A PRIVATE HOUSE—FURNISHED rooms without board, or breakfast and tea. Apply at No. 50 East 22d-st.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board for his wife, who is subject to periodical nervous attacks, in the family of a respectable physician, in the upper part of the City. Undoubted references given. Address M. D., Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO WHOLESALE GROCERS.

COFFEES, TEAS AND SPICES.

CITY MILLS, Nos. 233, 235 and 237, Washington-st.

WRIGHT GILLIES & BROTHER

Take pleasure in saying to their old friends and customers that they have rebuilt their stores recently destroyed by fire, with the addition of another building—an addition made necessary by their constantly increasing business; and they now flatter themselves that with present facilities they can compete with any establishment in their line of business here or elsewhere.

WRIGHT GILLIES, JAMES W. GILLIES.

Also the only manufacturers of
PURE DANDELION COFFEE.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Meeting of the Master Bakers.—A meeting of the master bakers of this City, Brooklyn and Williamsburgh, numbering about two hundred, met at No. 160 Hester-street, last evening, the object, as defined by the call, being "to adopt measures of self-protection against the system of monopoly inaugurated by Mr. John Hecker." It appears that in consequence of large capital, and more extensive facilities, Mr. Hecker has been enabled to place the smaller bakers at a disadvantage in the size of the loaf which he sells, and in other ways to injure the business of the bakers. Being a manufacturer of flour, and, at the same time, carrying on the baking business, with agencies in almost every part of the City, the effect is damaging to the smaller capitalists, who have hard work to earn a living for their families. They state that Mr. Hecker places his flour in the market with a variety of brands, by which they are unable to distinguish it from any other flour, and they are thus often obliged to buy his flour, giving patronage to the man who is doing his best to break them down, and who declares it to be his intention to supply the entire City with his bread. Various [illegible] of resistance were proposed. One, that the bakers should combine, and by going into the market with large capital, be able to purchase flour at as low rates as Mr. Hecker can manufacture or [illegible]. It was stated that the price now paid by bakers for the best flour was $6 50 per barrel, while, at the rate Mr. Hecker sells his bread, it cannot cost him over $4 50 per barrel. It was also proposed that the bakers cease to purchase flour of those dealers who bought Mr. Hecker's flour, and sold it to them under other and fictitious brands. Mr. Swanzy, who said he had been a baker for over thirty years, was in favor of using persuasive measures to obtain a redress of their grievances; and, after they had failed, to adopt the coercive plans proposed. He suggested that a Committee from the bakers be appointed to wait upon Mr. Hecker, and request him to give up his baking business, and confine himself to making flour, which was his legitimate business. During the effort to select this Committee, a proposition was made to adjourn, until they should have further time for consultation. The Chairman was authorized to call another meeting.

Rehearsal of the New National Guard Band.—A private rehearsal of the new regimental band of the Seventh Regiment (National Guard) took place at 4 P. M. yesterday, at the lower Arsenal, corner of White and Elm streets. The officers of the regiment and a few friends only were present. The band, under the direction of Mr. C. S. Grafulla, its leader, performed three selections most skilfully and effectively, and loud plaudits testified the satisfaction of those who heard. The musicians were in the elegant uniform purchased for them by the regiment, at a cost of over $2,000. The coat and pants are dark blue, with red and buff trimmings; the hat black, of the same shape as that of the National Guard, except that it is not so high, and surmounted by a white pompon, tipped with red. The overcoat is of blue cloth. It is an exceedingly pretty dress, neat, yet not plain, showy, but by no means gaudy. The band numbers forty members, besides a corps of eighteen drummers. The members of the new band have been selected with great care by Mr. Grafulla, who for a great many years has been the leader of Shelton's Band, and is a composer of note. They are carefully drilled, and are to be subjected to stringent regulations while on duty. It has been the design of the regiment to procure the finest military band in the country. The public will have some opportunity of judging whether it has been successful at the Grand Concert to be given by the band at the Academy of Music to-morrow evening.

Superheated Steam.—Mr. John H. Churchill, of Cambridge, England, last evening, read a paper on "Superheated Steam," before the Polytechnic Association of the American Institute. He traced the history of the application of "Dry Steam" to all kinds of manufactures in which it has been employed as a direct agent,—the dissolving of bones, the forming of paper pulp from straw, the distillation of oils, the manufacture of paraffine and its uses in metallurgy, desiccation, charring gunpowder, &c. He enlarged upon the economical and sanitary advantages of super-heated steam over steam which has only the heat and power generated in its production, dwelt upon the rapidity and completeness of its operations and indicated the direction of future experiments with it. Several practical engineers who were present examined the subject, agreed that super-heated steam was a superior working agent, and pointed out the analogy between it and the motive power of caloric engines. It was stated that the economy of using dry steam was ascertained by actual experiments to be equal to a saving of about 30 per cent. It was resolved that the subject should be considered further at the next meeting.

Republican Central Campaign Club.—A small but enthusiastic meeting of this organization was held last evening at Clinton Hall—the President, Simeon Draper, in the Chair. The business matters having been arranged, a discussion was started upon the adoption of the minutes of the last meeting, in which was included a resolution approving of the action of the State Central Committee, in resolving that delegates to Chicago be appointed by a State Convention, instead of by Congressional Districts. The minutes were finally adopted, and thereupon Chas. S. Spencer, the President of the Young Men's Central Committee, offered a resolution disapproving of the action of the State Committee. After a long discussion the whole subject was laid upon the table. Mr. Blunt introduced a resolution that campaign clubs be established in each of the seventeen Assembly Districts in the City, which was referred to a Committee of three. The Club then adjourned until Thursday evening, two weeks hence.

Fair and Festival for the Relief of the Poor.—A fair and festival to raise funds for the Ladies' Charitable Society connected with St. Mary's Church, in Grand-street, to be used for the relief of the poor, took place yesterday afternoon and evening, at the City Assembly Rooms. The attendance was large and liberal. A band of music was in attendance. Pendant from the balcony were several American flags, with the green flag of Erin, bearing the golden harp wreathed by the shamrock, proudly hanging in the centre. Around the rooms extended tables loaded with every variety of inviting edibles, captivating toys, freshly-culled flowers, and choicest books. As usual at fairs, pretty maidens presided at the tables, and there was a constant lively competition in buying chances. During a portion of the evening Rev. Dr. Cahill was present, who entered into the spirit of the thing as spiritedly as the most spirited. At 10 P. M. the tables were removed, and dancing was introduced. The dance was enjoyed, and "Irish jigs" danced till a late hour in the morning. It is estimated that the proceeds will be about $3,000, a third more than last year.

A New Church and Installation of the Pastor.—The installation of a pastor over the "Twenty-ninth-street Presbyterian Church"—a new Church organization just formed up town—took place last evening. Rev. John Seever is the name of the newly-installed clergyman. The exercises consisted of an opening prayer by Rev. Mr. Harper, pastor of the Church corner of Houston and Greene streets; a sermon from Rev. Mr. Brash, of the James-street Church, and asking the Constitutional questions by Rev. Mr. Todd, of Paterson, N. J. The present worshipping place of the congregation is Lamartine Hall, corner of Twenty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, where the installation took place. Most of the members are of Scotch descent, and known as "Scotch Seceders." It is in contemplation to erect a Church of their own as soon as the requisite funds can be raised.

An Interesting Occasion.—At a meeting of the students in the University on Wednesday of last week, resolutions of respect for the memory of Geo. Morrison Woolsey, of Astoria, one of their number, whose decease had just been announced, were passed. Last Wednesday morning Mr. Edward J. Woolsey, in the name of his deceased son, presented to each one of the students a handsome Bible. The name of each individual to whom a Bible was presented, with that of the one in whose name it was given, was lettered upon each volume, and the texts to which the deceased was partial were marked, as he had marked them in the Bible he had used. The ceremony of presentation took place at the close of the devotional exercises, in the University Chapel, in the morning, and were prefaced by appropriate remarks from Chancellor Ferris.

Sudden Death of a Restaurant Waiter.—William Barlow, for the past two years employed as head waiter at Gosling's Restaurant, died very suddenly, yesterday forenoon. Disease of the heart is supposed to have been the cause of his death. The deceased was 23 years of age, unmarried, and a native of Pittsfield, Mass.

Young People's Association of the Church of the Puritans.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held last evening, in the Lecture-room of Dr. Cheever's Church. After some preliminary matters were disposed of, Mr. James Fairman read an essay on "Individuality." A large assemblage was present, of which a major portion consisted of ladies.

Sale of the Statuette of the Boy and Butterfly.—Mr. Richard's statuette of "The Boy and Butterfly," was sold at public auction yesterday at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange. There was not a large attendance. The bidding commenced at $100, and stopped at $410—Mr. F. L. Talcott being the purchaser.

Lecture.—Rev. William Alvin Bartlett, of Brooklyn, will lecture for the first time in New-York, this evening, at Trenor Hall, Broadway, corner of Thirty-fourth-street. Subject: *The Wise and the Otherwise, or Progression by Antagonism.*

Fires.

IN A NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OFFICE.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock last evening, a fire broke out in the front basement of the house No. 544 Houston-street, occupied as the compositors' room of the illustrated Spanish newspaper called the *Ilustracion Americana*, published by Manuel Hernandez de Acosta. The flames were speedily extinguished. The types and printing paper were damaged to the amount of $500; insured for $1,000 each in [illegible] the State, Fire (New-Haven, Conn.) and Artisans' Insurance Companies. The building, owned by W. C. Ammerman, was injured to the extent of $2[illegible]; insured for $3,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The cause of the fire is unknown.

ON THE SHIP YORKSHIRE.

The Seventh District alarm, shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was caused by flames breaking out in the hold of the packet ship *Yorkshire*, of the Black Ball line, lying at Pier No. 23, foot of Beekman-street. The fire originated among some cotton, and the firemen, by pulling out several bales of cotton, saved the ship. The loss does not amount to more than $100. The ship was all ready for sea, and will sail for Liverpool to-day. The cause of the fire has not been ascertained.

IN A SCHOOL-HOUSE.

At noon yesterday a fire broke out on the third floor of School-house No. 11, situated in West Seventeenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue. The fire was discovered by the Principal, Mr. McNary, and, as in a similar case at the Grove-street School a few weeks ago, the scholars were all got safely into the street before the alarm was given. The flames were extinguished before they had gained much headway. The damage is estimated at about $200. The fire, it is presumed, was caused by some of the children throwing a lighted match into a ventilator in which there was a lot of waste paper.

IN A DWELLING-HOUSE.

Shortly before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accidental fire broke out in a dwelling-house, No. 250 Sixth-street. The flames were extinguished by the inmates. Loss about $150, and insured.

Coroners' Inquests.

A WOMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.

The circumstances attending the death of Mary Stuart, an abandoned female, who died on Wednesday afternoon at a disreputable place, No. 41½ Thomas-street, from the effects of a beating received on Sunday evening, were investigated yesterday by Coroner Schirmer. It was shown that deceased had become involved in a quarrel with a young colored man named Enos Foulke, respecting a small amount of money. Finally Foulke struck the woman on the head with his fists, knocking her down and rendering her insensible. She remained in an unconscious condition from that time until her death. Foulke acknowledged to Ephraim Huse, the proprietor of the house where the affray occurred, and also to Daniel Williams, one of the inmates, that it was he who inflicted the blows, but, supposing the woman would recover, they failed to call the attention of the Police to the matter. Dr. George B. Bouton testified that he had made a *post-mortem* examination of deceased, and found that death resulted from compression of the brain, which had been superinduced by violence. The jury agreed with the Doctor in his opinion, and charged that the blows had been inflicted by Foulke. The prisoner stated that he was born in Philadelphia, and worked along shore. With reference to the charge, he said that he did not think that he had caused the woman's death. Coroner Schirmer committed him to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury, and detained Huse and Williams as witnesses. Deceased was a Scotchwoman, about 33 years of age, and formerly gained a livelihood by peddling apples.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE WOMAN.

Mary Cull, an Irish woman, about 27 years of age, residing in Chestnut-street, near Oak, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of an overdose of laudanum which she had taken designedly. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, when it appeared that deceased has been much depressed in spirits during the past two years, and at times insane, in consequence of the death of her sister. While suffering under one of these attacks she took the poison.

ANOTHER MACHINERY ACCIDENT.

Henry Curry, a mechanic, employed in the manufactory of steam heating apparatus, No. 117 Prince-street, while at work yesterday afternoon, was caught by his clothing in a revolving shaft, and had his neck broken before the machinery could be stopped. The Coroners were notified of the occurrence. Deceased resided at No. 268 West Thirty-fifth-street.

THE RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

George Baker, an aged Englishman, died yesterday in consequence of injuries received on the 12th inst., by falling down a flight of stairs while intoxicated. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body at the late residence of deceased, No. 11½ Forsyth-street.

Police Reports.

CHARGED WITH MAKING FALSE REPRESENTATIONS.

Justice Connolly issued a warrant a few days since for the arrest of David Marvin, formerly a member of the firm of D. & J. R. Marvin, merchants, lately of Troy, N. Y., who is charged with having made false representations to Messrs. Bowen, Holmes & Co., and defrauded them to the extent of $1,701 71. It is alleged that application was made by the accused last March to the complainants for the purchase of a bill of goods on 8 months' credit, and that they finally assented to his request, after he had given written guarantees of his responsibility. Subsequently the Troy merchants failed, and it is now charged that they were bankrupt when they obtained the goods from Bowen, Holmes & Co., who have been unable to get their money. It is also charged that these goods were sent back to this City and sold at auction for the personal benefit of the Messrs. Marvin, and that their creditors were defrauded of the proceeds. Officer Barron, of the Lower Police Court, yesterday brought Mr. Marvin down from Troy, and Justice Connolly held him for examination.

PASSING A SPURIOUS CHECK.

Justice Kelly yesterday committed William Dusenberry for trial on a charge of having passed a forged check for $50 on the Importers' and Traders' Bank. Mr. Elijah M. Sperry, of No. 191 Sixth-avenue, the complainant, alleges that Dusenberry asked him to cash the check as a personal favor, and as it was drawn by a party whom he knew to be responsible, he had no hesitation in doing so. He afterwards learned that he had been imposed upon and caused the arrest of the accused.

AN INDISCRIMINATING SWAIN.

David J. Swaine, of Union Hill, Hudson County, N. J., accepted the invitation of Elizabeth Treadwell, a gigantic negress, to accompany her to her residence in Church-street, where he alleges he was robbed of his gold watch and chain valued at $85. Officer Slater arrested the woman, and she was committed by Alderman Barry to answer a charge of grand larceny.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.

Late last evening a telegraphic dispatch was received from Savannah, Ga., that a man named Cogan, accused of having committed a murder in Mulberry-street, sometime since, had been arrested. He will be sent on to this City.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.

AN ENGLISH LION SEES THE NEW-YORK ELEPHANT.

James, Earl of Southesk, a live lord from Scotland, recently came to this country on a visit, and on a Cunard steamer, and after a tour of pleasure, we believe, and of profit, we trust, reached Jersey City on the Erie Railroad, on his way home, at 12½ P. M. yesterday. As soon as he had alighted from the cars he inquired among a crowd of bystanders at the depôt whether the *Asia* had sailed. He received a response in the affirmative, and a person who—the Earl says in an affidavit which he afterwards had occasion to make at the Mayor's office—had the general appearance of a railroad employe, obligingly informed him that he would guide him to an office at which he could learn all that he wanted to know regarding the sailing of all steamers from Portland or from Boston. So they proceeded together to an office on Cedar-street, where his lordship was informed that the *Canada*, of the Cunard line, would sail from Boston on the 22d inst. The clerk who told him this advised him to take passage in a steamer from Portland, but this the nobleman declined to do. The clerk said he would give him a cabin in the *Canada*, and told another person in the office to go and reserve a cabin in the *Canada* by telegraph. Then he called the earl into an ante-room, and asked him to register his name. This done, he was required to pay to another clerk $275 for his own and his servant's passage. He did so, and presently the man who had been sent to telegraph to Boston, returned and reported that it was "all right." Then my lord was requested to pay $25 more; there had been a mistake in demanding only $275. The earl demurred; the price was greater than he had paid for a passage from England. That made no difference; it always cost more to go to England than to come from there—a fact that the swindler in this instance would have realized had he been on British soil. Further, the clerk said there was an extra charge for securing the cabin, and something he said about paying for provisions; he might have charged several dollars more. Finally his lordship paid the extra charge and left the office without looking at the ticket, further than to ascertain that the signature was genuine. Not long after, in examining the ticket he perceived that the amount for which it was a receipt was only $225. Then the light broke upon him. He had been swindled out of $75. He found his way to the Mayor's office, made his affidavit, and an officer was dispatched to the ticket office, who arrested the proprietor, Isaac Selover, and brought him before Alderman Peck, the acting Mayor. Selover stoutly denied the charge, but Alderman Peck decided to commit him and refused to take bail. Finally, when the swindler found that there was no other way of escaping punishment, he gave up the $75 and was permitted to depart. "I wouldn't have paid it," he said, as he started to go, "only it is California steamer week, and I can't afford to lose my time!"

ALDERMANIC COMMITTEES.

SHALL THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT BE COMPLETED?

The Aldermen's Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips met at 2 P. M. yesterday, in Room No. 8 City Hall, to consider the propriety of directing that the Battery enlargement be completed. Ex-Judge Bronson, Counsel to the Corporation, and Street-Commissioner Smith were present. The former said that, in his opinion, the contract for the enlargement of the Battery, originally entered into with Henry Conklin, had, by its terms, expired; that, even if it had not, it was null and void *ab initio*; and that the Common Council had a right to enter into a new contract for the completion of the work. A letter from the Commissioners of Pilots, calling attention to the inroads made into the channel about the Battery, at the junction of the East and North Rivers, by deposits from the extension, and the necessity of erecting a sea-wall, and a communication from Mayor Tiemann in relation thereto, were before the Committee. Mr. Edward Ewen, Superintendent of Street Improvements, said that, according to the original bid, a parapet wall could be constructed about the Battery for $30,000. Alderman Smith said that all that remained for the Committee was to report in favor of directing that the work be completed, and the Committee adjourned.

THE CONTESTED SEATS IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen's Committee on contested seats met in the Aldermen's Chamber at 2 P. M., yesterday, to consider the claims of ex-Councilman George P. Bidford and Peter Mitchell to represent the Second and Eighth Districts respectively in the Board. The counsel of the contestants were not present, and the Committee adjourned to meet again whenever the counsel should be ready to appear.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen was to have held a regular meeting last evening, but as there was not a quorum present, there was no business done.

COUNCILMANIC COMMITTEE.

THE CONTESTED SEAT IN THE BOARD.

The Special Committee on the contested seat in the Board of Councilmen met yesterday afternoon, to consider the claims of Ex-Councilman Lent to the seat occupied by Mr. Baker. Mr. Lent contests the seat on the ground that Mr. Baker is not a citizen. Mr. Baker was not present at the meeting. It is understood that he is traveling in search of proofs of his citizenship, and, consequently, after listening to some unimportant testimony, the Committee adjourned to Monday next.

THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE VISIT THE FOUNDLINGS.

HOW THE CHILDREN OF THE CITY ARE CARED FOR—WHERE THEY ARE NURSED.

Yesterday afternoon, Governors Brueninghausen and Moloney commenced an investigation into the present condition of the foundlings now under the care of the Governors of the Almshouse. They visited eighteen of the nurses, who had in charge about thirty of these unfortunates.

The first call was made upon Susan Burns, at No. 48 Mulberry-street, near the Points. Her apartments were found to be in a cleanly condition. She has four children, all of whom seemed to be quite healthy. The location, however, is very bad, and in the Summer time must be quite unhealthy.

Mrs. Ellis, No. 17 Sullivan-street, has a boy 15 months old. Location good.

Mary Griffith, No. 35 Renwick-street, has rooms on the first floor. Two children are under her charge, which seem quite healthy. The location is good.

Bridget Carpenter, in the garret of same building, has one child under her charge.

Nancy O'Niel, at top of the tenement-house No. 497 Greenwich-street. Three children, one of which is scrofulous. Her apartments are clean.

Rebecca Cribben, a young colored woman, at No. 22 Clarke-street, in the rear. The location is bad, but a child in her care is apparently quite healthy.

Julia Nutting, in a tenement-house rear of No. 80½ King-street. One child, healthy, is under her care and seems quite well. The place had a cleanly appearance.

Catharine Reynolds lives on the third floor of a tenement-house No. 322 Ninth-street, and has one child, with its right hand badly burned. The apartments were quite neat.

Hester Burns, No. 322 Eighth-street, on the third floor of a tenement house, has a pretty little girl, and keeps her rooms clean.

Rosa Teague, opposite the last-named house, has three children, who are healthy. This woman has adopted two of the foundlings.

Hannah Hurley, No. 191 Seventh street, has a scrofulous child. She lives in the upper part of a tenement house.

Sarah Daly, on the first floor of No. 644 Water-street, has one child, and Mrs. Cosgrove, who lives in the garret, has another. Both are healthy, but the location is far from being good.

Alice Heenan, No. 417 Cherry-street, on the second floor of a tenement house, has one child, a healthy little girl.

Johanna Mahony, No. 420 Cherry-street, has two healthy children, which seem to have been treated well.

Bridget Murphy is on the second floor of a tenement house, No. 260 Monroe-street. She has a boy named James Lynch, after the new Governor.

Ellen Dougherty, No. 77 Broome, and Bridget Sheridan, of No. 235 Delancey, have each a child of the City's, and both were healthy.

It is but just to say that every house visited was found to be very clean, so far as the apartments of the nurses were concerned. A more thorough inspection will be made before long by Gov. Brueninghausen.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

CORPORATION RENTS AND FEES.

The amount of Dock and Slip rents collected during the past year was $143,697 52; the sales of street manure for the same period realized $12,472 93; and Mr. J. B. Auld, chief clerk in the Mayor's office, during the twelve-months, collected fees amounting to $1,058 35.

A BUILDING INSPECTION BUREAU.

PROPOSED ORDINANCE TO PREVENT THE ERECTION OF UNSAFE BUILDINGS.

There is an ordinance in preparation to establish a Building Inspection Bureau, the expense of which shall not exceed $7,500 per annum. It is proposed to place it under the charge of a Superintendent and assistants, who shall be appointed by the Mayor. It will be the duty of the Inspectors to examine buildings within the limits of the City, and make quarterly reports, and all persons proposing to build will be required to file a notice with the Inspectors, giving a full description of the proposed structure, a statement of the use to which it is to be put, and when the work is to be commenced. A failure to give notice will be punishable by a fine of $1,000—one half to go to the informer. One of the objects for which the Bureau is to be created, is to collect information through which the erection of unsafe buildings may be prevented.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

Encomium of the Late Carl Ritter, the German Geographer—Interesting Letters—Address of Prof. Guyot.

A special meeting of the American Geographical Society was held last night in the lecture room of the Historical Society. The immediate purpose for which it was held was to commemorate the services to the cause of physical knowledge of Carl Ritter, of Berlin, whose labors entitle him to the distinction of being regarded as one of the greatest Geographers of the age. The attendance was not large. Rev. Dr. Hawkes, the President of the Society, occupied the chair. After the purely formal business of the evening had been disposed of, a series of resolutions was offered by Lieut. Viele on behalf of the Committee, to whom had been referred a resolution, the gist of which was a recommendation that the Society ask that the people of the United States give their aid to the scientific exploration proposed by their fellow-member, Dr. Hayes, having for its objects a continuation of the explorations of the late Dr. Kane, and a confirmation of the discovery of the open Polar Sea. The report was accepted and the appended resolution adopted unanimously.

Mr. Fiske, the Secretary, read a number of letters, and among them the following:

FROM PROF. BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, LL.D.

Dear Sir: I am honored by your note of Feb. 7, conveying an invitation to attend a meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society of New-York, to be held on the 16th, in honor of the eminent Professor of Berlin, the late Carl Ritter. I regret to say that it will not be in my power to attend. I shall be much gratified by any demonstration of respect which the Society may adopt in honor of this great and good man.

My personal acquaintance with him was brief indeed, but it left on my mind the most pleasing impressions and sentiments of profound respect. I gratify my own feelings in inclosing copies of a correspondence which occurred a short time before Prof. Ritter's death. His letter to me bears date on his birthday, which is also my own—and the coincidence is exact to the same day of the same year.

I cannot presume that the proposition contained in his letter to me will be new to the Society of New-York. Should it be in their power to promote the object which the lamented Ritter had so much at heart, the service would be gratefully accepted in Berlin, and would afford, pleasure to, dear Sir,

Yours, very respectfully and truly,

B. SILLIMAN.

New-Haven, Monday, Feb. 13, 1860.

FROM COMMANDER M. F. MAURY, LL. D.

Observatory, Washington, Feb. 9, 1860.

Dear Sir: I have received your note written in behalf of the Council to invite me to participate in the meeting to commemorate the services of the late Carl Ritter in the cause of Geographical Science.

I regret exceedingly that my engagements are such as to compel me to forego the satisfaction which it would afford me to be with you, and to assist in doing homage to the memory of such a man.

Thanking the Council for this mark of their friendly consideration, I have the honor to be, very truly yours,

M. F. MAURY.

FROM BARON GEROLT, THE PRUSSIAN MINISTER.

Washington, Feb. 13, 1860.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 8th inst., informing me that the Council of the American Geographical and Statistical Society in New-York will hold a meeting on the 16th inst. in commemoration of the late Carl Ritter, and inviting me to participate at this manifestation of respect by the scientific public of America to the memory of the great Geographer.

Being prevented by official duties from leaving Washington, I can only express my regret not to be able to join you in the token of respect to be paid to my distinguished countryman, who has so successfully devoted his long life to the progress of geographical science, and who first elevated that science to its present importance by showing the relations between earth and man, and the influences of the physical structure of our globe upon the migrations and the destinies of the human race.

Having been personally acquainted with Prof. Ritter for many years, it becomes also a grateful duty to me on this occasion to bear testimony to the general esteem and veneration which were felt by his contemporaries for his noble character and his public and private virtues.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

FR. V. GEROLT,
Prussian Minister.

FROM HON. EDWARD EVERETT.

Boston, Feb. 9, 1860.

Dear Sir: I have your favor of the 6th, inviting me, on behalf of the Council of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, to attend a meeting to be held on the 16th, in commemoration of the late Carl Ritter. I fully concur in the opinion that an appropriate token of respect is due from the American scientific public to the memory of one who stood at the head of the Geographers of the age, and who did so much to establish just and philosophical views in the department which he cultivated with such brilliant success.

I regret that it will not be in my power to attend the meeting.

I remain, dear Sir, very respectfully yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

The President, in introducing Prof. Guyot, of Princeton, by whom the paper of the evening was to be read, remarked that, in the contributions to science which had advanced the progress of the world, those of the Teutonic race had formed no small share, and it was a source of congratulation that Germany should have contributed to science two such individuals as Carl Ritter and Alexander Von Humboldt.

Prof. Guyot began by referring to the death of Alexander Von Humboldt, which had been appropriately commemorated by the Society more than a year ago, and said that now they had assembled to mourn the loss of that other great master in the science of the Globe, Carl Ritter, the world renowned author of the classical *Erdkunde; or, the Science of the Globe in its Relation to Nature and to the History of Mankind.* For the last forty years the names of Ritter and Humboldt were household words with every one interested in geographical studies,—the former especially having conferred a new dignity thereon by a more philosophical method, and by having initiated that reform movement which had impressed its stamp upon all the geographical literature of the day. With Ritter, the full knowledge of the physical globe, grand as it is in itself, was but a means, not an end. The controlling idea of his *Erdkunde* was that of a vital organic union of nature and of man; its main task the study of the unceasing, ever-renewed and varied mutual action of these two factors. The life of Ritter offered, the Professor said, no great or stirring events; it was modest and serene like himself. He was born on the 7th of August, 1779, in the City of Quedlinburg, the birth-place of Klopstock. At the request of Salzman, a distinguished and enthusiastic educator, he was, at the age of five years, entrusted to him by his mother, and rapidly advanced in knowledge. At the age of seventeen he was sent by a patron to the University of Halle, which he entered in November, 1796. From this point the Professor traced Ritter's life during his connection with the family of his patron, Holburg, (who was a rich merchant in Frankfort,) and through all the events which subsequently led him to the study of the science by which history will commemorate his name, and thence up to the period of his demise, which occurred in September, 1859. A resolution of thanks to the Professor was adopted unanimously, and thereupon the Society adjourned.

The Great Racket Match.

SPIRITED CONTEST BETWEEN MESSRS. WM. DEVOY AND LA MONTAINE FOR $500 A SIDE—DEVOY THE VICTOR.

The great Racket match between Wm. Devoy and La Montaine—both professional Racket players—for $500 a side, came off yesterday in the court of the New-York Racket Club, No. 384 Bowery. La Montaine has been the champion player for some time, but lately Devoy has beaten him, giving the odds of two aces in a game of fifteen. This match was played at that odds on each game—the one who should score three games in five to be declared the winner. The reputation of both the players for proficiency in the game, and the large stake, attracted quite a crowd of amateurs and others interested in the game, or having bets on the result. It is said that several thousand dollars were staked on the game, the odds being generally on Devoy. For the benefit of the uninitiated, it may be stated that the principle of the game is simply the batting of a ball against a wall—the man who bats it last, under certain specified conditions, counting a point.

The first two games were won by Devoy with apparent ease, and the general impression seemed to be that be was going to win three straight games. La Montaine, however, began to play much better, and offered, when the third game was nearly concluded, to bet that, whether the match was won by Devoy or not, he would beat the next game. This was taken, but subsequently, owing to some misunderstanding, withdrawn. When the third game stood La Montaine 12, and Devoy 8, the former hit the latter with a ball a terrible shot in the leg, and it was for a time feared that Devoy was too lame to proceed with the match. He took his ace, however, and ran his game up to ten, but played with great drawbacks, and eventually lost that game, and the next. The contestants at this moment had two games each. La Montaine had the innings and the advantage of his two aces odds, and yet fearing that he would lose, obtained assent to draw half his stakes, leaving the match for $250 a side. The most intense interest was manifested in the fifth and deciding game. La Montaine was evidently freshest, and playing better, and soon ran his score up to 13; his opponent scoring but six. That La Montaine would win the match seemed now unquestionable, and money was even drawn to pay bets on that result. But, "A game is never won until it is lost," and Devoy, in spite of his aching leg, played with astonishing vigor. He gradually scored his ones until he attained to 12, to La Montaine's 13, when he went out, and La Montaine took the innings, with two to make to win the match.

The excitement was now at fever heat. Devoy being "out," could not count. His play was, therefore, to prevent his opponent counting, and get the innings himself. He dashed across the court with the rapidity of lightning; hit the balls from the most awkward and impracticable positions, and finally, amid prolonged plaudits, put La Montaine out and took his innings, having but one to make.

The scene was exciting in the extreme, even to the uninitiated. The match and the sum of $500 depended upon the stroke of a bat. A second too late or an inch too short and either party might lose. Devoy, however, maintained his reputation for activity, and scored his winning ace with a beautiful shot that elicited the most vociferous plaudits from the crowd.

Although the game was played in the open air and the day was cold, the exercise was so violent that both men were wet with perspiration, and will doubtless require a week to get over the effects of their strenuous exertions.

[Advertisement.]

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

WOLFE'S COGNAC BRANDY.
WOLFE'S PURE PORT WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE MADEIRA WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SHERRY WINE.
WOLFE'S PURE SCOTCH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S PURE IRISH WHISKY.
WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.

The subscriber begs leave to inform country merchants that he is now importing and bottling the above named articles, all of which are warranted pure and the best quality. A list of prices can be had at the office. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Word to Housekeepers.—As every one who keeps house has more or less cooking to do, the following letter will be peculiarly interesting to housekeepers. Read, mark, learn and inwardly digest it:

Springfield, Mass., Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1860.

Messrs. Bramhall, Hedge & Co.—*Gentlemen:* Having now given your "Harrison Kitchener" a thorough trial, we do not hesitate to pronounce it the best cooking apparatus we ever used in our house.

It seems perfect in every department. As for saving fuel there is nothing like it. And we would cheerfully recommend it to every one in want of a perfect cooking range. Very truly yours,

M. & E. S. Chapin.

[Advertisement.]

London Club Sauce.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by Parker Brothers, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. J. Parker, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—The blood is easily disordered during the Winter, the action of the lungs being weakened from exposure. By their stimulating and invigorating qualities on the stomach, liver and lungs, these Pills purify the blood, strengthen the stomach, cleanse the liver and fortify the lungs.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 16.

$6,000	U. S. 5s, '74...	100¼	250	N. Y. Central R....	71
30,000	Missouri St. 6s..	79¾	200	do........opg	71¼
5,000	do........b50	80	100	do........s60	71
37,000	do...........	80	450	do........b60	71¼
25,000	do........s60	79½	850	do........s30	71
2,000	do...........	79⅞	200	do........s15	71
3,000	Ill. Int. Im. '47..	101	300	do........s10	71
10,000	Cal. Large Bs.7s.	85½	320	do........opg	71⅛
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s...	91½	100	do........b30	71¼
2,000	N.Y.C.Bs.'76.b3.	100	300	do........p & c	71⅛
4,000	Erie 2d M. bs....	93	600	do........s3	71
1,000	Mich. C. R. 8 ℘c. 1st		40	Erie Railroad.....	9
	M. Sink. F. Cvt. bs.	95	100	Reading Rail'd.s60	39⅝
2,000	D.L.&W.R.1st M.	95	100	do........s60	39½
2,000	Del., L.&W.2d M.	86	50	Mich. Cen. R...s60	37¼
1,000	Lac.&Wes.1st M.	91½	50	do........s15	37¾
150	Union Bank.......	100	50	Ill. Cen. R.....b30	56¼
115	Del.&H. Canal Co.	93¼	50	do........s30	56¼
25	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	15½	10	Cleve., Col. & C. R.	86
1370	Pacific M. S. Co..	88	250	Gal. & Chic. R.....	57½
250	do........b30	88	100	do........s30	57¼
160	do........b30	88¼	200	do........b60	57⅝
100	do........s10	88	50	do........s15	57¼
60	do........b10	88	150	do........b30	57⅜
25	do........s30	87½	600	do........b60	57⅜
158	do...........	87½	50	do........s5	57⅜
100	do........s10	87½	100	do........b30	57⅛
360	do...........	87	200	do........s3	57⅜
200	do........s10	87	50	Chi. & R. I. R...s10	62⅞
850	do...........	86¾	50	do........b30	62⅞
150	do........s10	86¾	300	do........b60	63
50	do........s10	86½	50	do........s30	62¾
100	do........s10	86	600	do...........	62⅞
50	do........b3	86	100	do........s10	62¾
400	do........s10	85	25	do...........	62¾
25	Panama Railroad..	132½	200	do........b10	62⅞
25	do...........	132⅝			

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	U. S. 5s, '65.....	99¼	25	Panama Railroad..	132¾
10,000	do........b4	99¼	525	Pacific Mail S. Co..	88
3,000	Cal. State 7s....	87	650	do...........	88½
8,000	Tennessee 6s, '90.	87¾	100	do........s30	88½
1,000	Va. State 6s.....	92¾	50	do........b60	89
2,000	Mo. St. 6s.......	79⅝	30	do...........	88¼
5,000	do........b60	79⅝	200	do........b30	88½
11,000	do...........	79¾	50	do........s60	87⅞
1,000	D.L.&W.R.1st m.	95	50	do........s30	88¼
50	N. Y. Cen. R......	70⅝	150	do........b30	89
200	do...........	70⅞	250	do...........	[illegible]
100	Erie Railroad......	9	300	do........b[illegible]	[illegible]
34	Harlem R. Pref...	33	300	do...........	88½
100	Reading R.........	39⅝	100	do...........	88½
100	M. S.& N.Ia.G.S.b60	14¾	100	do........s30	87½
40	Clev., Col.& Cin.R.	86	100	do...........	87¾
100	Gal. & Chic. R.b60	57½	200	Chic. & [illegible]........b30	88
50	do........s30	57¼	50	do [illegible] I. R.....	62¾
50	do........s60	57⅛		....	62⅞

Thursday, Feb. 16—P. M.

Another day of special [illegible] speculative excitement was experienced on the Stock Exchange to-day in the shares of the Pacific Mail Company. The fluctuations through the day were equal to *eight ℘ cent.*, twice repeated; that is, the price opened at 88 ℘ cent., sold down to 81, and again up to 89 ℘ cent., closing at 88½ ℘ cent. The registered sales of the day are over 7,000 shares, and the informal sales, not on the printed list, from all we can learn, are nearly as much more—certainly *twelve thousand shares*, or the equivalent of one-third the Capital changed hands during the day. The intermediate sales between the two Boards were the lowest of the day, the rumor of a serious difficulty made by Mr. Vanderbilt in the pending consolidation of the rival steamship interests in the California trade, having obtained pretty general currency about noon. Upon this the utmost anxiety was manifested by some of the Brokers for the speculative buyers of yesterday to realize, and at any practical price over 80 ℘ cent.; and before the first session of the Board adjourned, 85 ℘ cent. was accepted, and soon after 82, 81¾, 81½, and, in some instances, 81 ℘ cent. Then came another upward turn, which rapidly gathered strength as it became known that the pending negotiations were concluded, and favorably so, or at least happily so, for both parties, according to the general expression of opinion among their friends. At the afternoon Board 89 ℘ cent. was at one time paid; then 87¾, and finally 88½ ℘ cent. The general basis of consolidation, we learn, is the same as intimated in our notice of the affair yesterday; *seventy per cent* of the gross receipts of the trade to the Pacific to the old Mail Company, furnishing the steam force on the Pacific side, and the other *thirty per cent.* to the Vanderbilt & Roberts' Company, obligating themselves to furnish an equally efficient steam force for the Atlantic service, tri-monthly. The Collins steamers, belonging jointly to the Pacific and Panama Companies, are thus relieved from the Aspinwall route, as soon as all the details of the new arrangement are completed, and will again, most likely, be placed in the European service, between Southampton and New-York; but without immediate change of ownership. The Vanderbilt steamers on the Pacific side, exclusive of the new boat, the *Champion*, are taken into the Pacific fleet, and Vanderbilt himself becomes a permanent stockholder in the concern to the extent of half a million of dollars, or 5,000 shares at par value. The other features of the new arrangement will probably be made public in a few days. We have referred to the main points as showing that the Pacific Mail Company are again left free to resume their regular dividends upon the Stock, and Mr. Vanderbilt equally at liberty to seek new sources of enterprise without the expensive luxury of losing money and wearing out his steam fleet to batter down competitors in trade who approve themselves as able and enduring as he had hitherto been deemed stubborn and invincible. An auxiliary point in this consolidation of interests is of no inconsiderable moment to the Panama Company, who secure to their Isthmus transit the certainty of an efficient tri-monthly service of first-class steamers for the accommodation of a freight traffic with the Pacific, which is rapidly pressing upon this favorite and expeditious route, and which grows in value in proportion to the ready facilities afforded to shippers who find it more and more their interest to give the Isthmus highway the preference over the long voyages around Cape Horn. The Stock this afternoon advanced to 133¼@133½ ℘ cent.

The dealings in Pacific Mail Shares were not wholly absorbing on the Exchange. A fair business was done in State securities, and in New-York Central and the Western shares, nearly all at better prices than yesterday, and about one ℘ cent. over the sales of Tuesday. Missouri's were done as high as 80 ℘ cent., cash. The speculative sales on time for Chicago account having nearly ceased, the demand resumed its accustomed regularity for the cash Stock. The sales referred to seem to have come from a prominent Stock jobber and private banker at Chicago, who relies upon the calculation of producing a distrust in this market of all the Illinois Free Banks to hold and increase their State Stocks lodged with the Auditor as security for their circulation. That official has required, as a measure of prudence, that 10 ℘ cent. additional be placed on deposit by some twenty of the Free Bankers, a majority of whom will at once respond to the requisition, and thus far it is not known that a single one of their number will have to go into liquidation and return their Stocks upon the market. New-York Central shares, which closed yesterday at 70⅝ ℘ cent., opened at 71, and, after fluctuating between 71¼@71⅝ through the day, left off 71 ℘ cent. bid. Rock Island shares advanced to 62⅞ ℘ cent., and Galena to 57⅜ ℘ cent. The other Western Roads, and Erie and Reading, steady. There was less attention paid to Railway Bonds, and the demand was rather weaker. In United States Stocks we hear of a private sale of $20,000 registered fives at 100¾ and interest. The general market left off firm, and with less attention than usual of late to the progress of hostile legislation at Albany against the Railways. The *Tolling* measure in the Senate, by striking out several of the Railways in order to secure a favorable show of strength, has been passed to a third reading, including only the trunk lines, Central and Erie, as subjects of taxation. And in the Assembly, it was known at the close of business that the *Pro Rating* scheme would probably be pushed to the same point on the calendar, before the proposed ten days' recess for the 22d February. But these very inconclusive signs seem to have been already discounted in the market, and the feeling is general that the worst of the measures is already practically dead, while the other, after assuming the extraordinary shape of a bill of special persecution against two particular lines of railway, in place of a measure of enlightened and equal taxation, will scarcely be able to make its way to the Governor.

In the Money Market there is a free inquiry for prime 60-day paper at 6 ℘ cent., and larger bills, well indorsed, at 7 ℘ cent., and a moderate inquiry for temporary loans, upon Stock collateral, at 6 ℘ cent. The Exchange Market has not yet taken shape for Saturday's packet. The advance on London to 108¾@109 is thus far nominal, though likely, from all appearances on Change, to be established for the next mail.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW-YORK STATE SIXES OF 1877.
NEW-YORK STATE SIXES of 1866.
UNITED STATES INSCRIBED FIVES of 1874.
UNITED STATES COUPON FIVES of 1874.
In amounts to suit, by
THOMPSON BROTHERS, No. 2 Wall-st.

Markets by Telegraph.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 9,500 bales at easier but not quotably lower prices. Sugar quiet at 6¾c.@7¾c. for fair to full fair. Molasses 39c.@41c. Flour very dull at $6 50 for Superfine. Corn firm at 72½@75c. Mess Pork quiet. Whisky 24c. Cotton freights to Liverpool 9-16d. Sterling Exchange unchanged.

Savannah, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Cotton depressed; sales to-day 2,100 bales, the market closing with a downward tendency. The sales of the week add up 8,250 bales, and the receipts 12,000 bales, against 12,500 for the corresponding week last year. Stock 82,500 bales. Sterling exchange—Large sales, at 108@108¾.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Feb. 16.

The steamer's advices had no effect upon the Flour market; sales at $5 50@$5 65. Whisky unchanged. There was a large demand for Bacon and Bulk Meats for future delivery, which was freely met by holders; sales 1,200,000 pounds.

Mobile, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Cotton—Sales to-day, 3,000 bales, at 10½c.@10¾c. for M[illegible] and firmer [illegible]ding. The market closed with a better feeling.

Augusta, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 2,000 bales, at a decline of [illegible]c. on the fair and middling qualities, and ½c. on lower grades.

Charleston, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Cotton—Sales, to-day, 1,300 bales, at easier but quotably unchanged prices. Sales of the week, 9,500 bales. Receipts of the week, 20,000 bales.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Flour firm at $5 62½@$5 75. Wheat advancing; red $1 35@$1 36; white $1 50. Corn steady yellow 76c. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at 24c.@24¼c.

Baltimore, Thursday, Feb. 16.

Flour dull. Wheat firm; sales of 3,000 bushels White, at $1 45@$1 50. Corn firm and scarce; a cargo of choice White sold at 74c., an advance. Pork firm; Mess, $18. Whisky scarce.

CITY POST-OFFICE.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas	3 P. M.
North and West Way Mail	5½ A. M.
Western Mail, *via* Erie Railroad	5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail	5 A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad	5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat	4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leave St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Joseph."

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The European Mail for the *City of Washington* will close on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 10½ A. M.

The Havana Mail for the *Granada* will close on Saturday, Feb. 18, at 1½ P. M.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Date.	Leaves	For
FOR EUROPE.			
Bremen	Feb. 18	New-York	Bremen.
North Briton	Feb. 18	Portland	Liverpool.
City of Washing'n	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Canada	Feb. 22	Boston	Liverpool.
United Kingdom	Feb. 22	New-York	Glasgow.
Kangaroo	Feb. 25	New-York	Liverpool.
Arabia	Feb. 29	New-York	Liverpool.
Borussia	Mar. 1	New-York	Hamburg.
Prince Albert	Mar. 1	New-York	Galway.
Arago	Mar. 3	New-York	Havre.
Glasgow	Mar. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Edinburgh	Mar. 10	New-York	Liverpool.
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Jan. 7	Bremen	New-York
Ocean Queen	Jan. 17	Havre	New-York
Arabia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
Borussia	Feb. 4	Southampton	New-York
Hungarian	Feb. 8	Liverpool	Portland.
Glasgow	Feb. 8	Liverpool	New-York
Europa	Feb. 11	Liverpool	Boston.
Jura	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York
Edinburgh	Feb. 15	Liverpool	New-York
Africa	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York
America	Feb. 25	Liverpool	Boston.
Australasian	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York
FOR THE WEST INDIES.			
Granada	Feb. 18	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Quaker City	Feb. 25	New-York	Havana
De Soto	Feb. 27	New-York	N.O.& Ha.
Karnak	Mar. 3	New-York	Nas.& Ha.
FOR CALIFORNIA.			
Atlantic	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.
North Star	Feb. 20	New-York	Aspinwall.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Kangaroo, from Queenstown and Liverpool—Mrs. Walker, L. Pryor, wife and 2 children, W. H. Hepburn, Mr. Rustson Mawry, Lansent de Give, lady and infant, Mr. Clark, S. M. Peal, H. Peak, M. L. Austin, T. Taylor Ogden, M. E. Swift, H. T. Phillips, M. Bayley, Thos. Bell, S. Tasker, M. Tasker, Miss Jones, Kate Coffey, G. Brown, Thos. McGee, Mme. H. M. Tasca, and 126 in the steerage.

In steamship United Kingdom, from Glasgow—Capt. Nicol.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 51 | Sun sets.... 5 37 | Moon rises.... 4 35

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 50 | Gov. Island. 5 39 | Hell Gate.... 7 01

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 16.

Cleared.

Steamships Chesapeake, Crowell, Portland, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Huntsville, Post, Savannah, H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ships Wellington, Barston, New-Orleans, Thomas N. Stanton; Sea Star, (Br.) Robertson, London, Dunham & Dimon; Yorkshire, Fairbanks, Liverpool; C. H. Marshall & Co.; Melicelt, Goold, Mobile, A. Leary.

Bark E. Giddings, Leland, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.

Schooners N. B. T. Thompson, Steerman, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Manchester, Nelson, Richmond, C. H. Pierson; J. Smith, Dayton, Wilmington, J. Smith & Co.

Sloop Emily Lane Davis, Bridgeport, ——.

Arrived.

Steamship United Kingdom, (Br., screw,) Meiklereid, Glasgow Jan. 28, with mdse. and 58 steerage passengers to Francis Macdonald. Feb. 8, in lat. 48, lon. 47 52, at 5 A. M., when nearing the Grand Bank, it being very dark, with rain, and blowing stiff from S. W., came up with a large field of ice, some of it very thick. 7 A. M., (daylight,) put the ship's head to S. E. 10 A. M., got around its S. E. edge, and put ship's head to S. W., with a strong head sea, keeping close to the ice. 2 P. M., the ice still stretching out to the southward, steered S. for 10 miles, when it becoming more detached, headed W., and passed through several large fields. At 6 P. M., lat. 47 15, lon. 48 30, passed between two large fields, and steered S. W. Saw no more ice during the passage.

Steamship Kangaroo, (Br. screw,) Brooks, Liverpool Feb. 1, and Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 126 passengers to S. G. Dale. 3d inst., passed steamship Vigo, from Philadelphia for Liverpool. Same day, passed R. M. steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool. Anchored off the Battery at 12:30 A. M.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Nye, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Joseph Allen.

Steamer Boston, Sellew, Philadelphia, with mdse. to F. Perkins.

Ship Bavaria, Bailey, Havre Dec. 22, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. Whitlock, Jr. Has anchored at Quarantine.

Schr. Bennett Flanner, Applegit, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton, &c., to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Adeliza, Briskett, Galveston 20 ds., with molasses and hides.

Schr. Hyannis, Davis, St. George, with stone for Fort Lafayette.

Schr. Elizabeth Ann, (Br.,) Gilmore, Cornwallis, N. S., 14 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolff.

WIND—During the day from N. E. to N. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Huntsville, for Savannah. Ships Wellington, for New-Orleans; Sea Star, (Br.,) for London; Palestine, for London. Barks H. L. Rutgers, for Mobile; Dawn, for Buenos Ayres; Geo. Bradford, (Br.,) ——; Eagle, Curacoa; Mountain Eagle, Naples; Excelsior, Barbados; Empress, Havana, (not 15th.) Brigs Raymond, (Br.,) Apalachicola; Mary Stewart, Naples, (from Quarantine.)

By Telegraph.

HIGHLANDS, Feb. 16, sunset—Ship Palestine, for London, has anchored at S. W. Spit. Ship Bavaria, from Havre, in tow of the Yankee, coming in near the Lightship; one herm. brig, with loss of foretopmast, in tow of the Achilles, S. of the Highlands, bound in. Wind N. W., with a snow squall.

SANDY HOOK, Feb. 16, sunset—Wind strong N. W., and snowing.

FORT LAFAYETTE, Feb. 16, sunset—No vessels in sight bound in. Wind fresh N. W., snowing and very thick in the Bay.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 16—Arr. schr. Bricilla, St. Jago 28th ult. Left ship Maria, of New-York, loading for Baltimore; and schr. W. Tall, loading, for New-York.

BOSTON, Feb. 16—Arr. brig Nedie Hunt, Brown, Fayal.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 16—The bark Germantown, from Rio Janeiro, via New-Orleans, was abandoned on the 10th inst.

NEWPORT, Feb. 16.—Passed up schr. Mall, Kelley, from Philadelphia for Providence.

Miscellaneous.

The new steamer R. R. Cuyler, of H. B. Cromwell & Co.'s line of Savannah packets, returned to the City this morning from her trial trip. When off Sandy Hook, yesterday, her main journal became heated, and the steamtug Huntress was employed to tow her into the S. W. Spit channel, where she anchored for the night. No other accident of any description occurred, as was incorrectly reported in this morning's papers. The invited guests on board speak in very high terms of the steamer as to her accommodations and speed, and view their night's lodging on board in the Lower Bay, during a gale and snow-storm, as a very interesting affair. It being a trial more particularly of her engines, her rate of speed was not on that account noticed with the exactness it otherwise would have been. It was, however, highly satisfactory.

The brig Sabao, Brown, of and from Cherryfield for this port, with a cargo of lumber, before reported ashore on Long Island, was sold, 14th inst., as she lay, for $355.

Norfolk, Feb. 16.—The brig Charles Miller, bound to New-York, with sugar, 10 ds. from Matanzas, came in collision with the schr. N. Smith, from New-York for Charleston, off Chincoteague. The latter sunk, and the former was badly injured. The crew of the Smith were saved by the brig and have arrived here. A steamer has gone in search of the schooner.

Annual Statement of Marine Disasters on the Lakes.—The annual statement of marine disasters on the Lakes for the year 1859, shows the total loss by steam and sail vessels to be $1,020,160, an increase upon the losses of 1858 of $287,868. Total loss of life in 1859, 105, being a decrease of 17 from the previous year.

Charleston, Feb. 15.—The schr. Thomas Holcombe, Goslee, from New-York, has arrived. During the gale of the 12th inst., P. Scott, seaman, 18 years old, fell overboard and was drowned. The schr. Hiawatha, Hutchings, from Baltimore, has also arrived; Feb. 7 experienced a heavy gale, lost part of deck-load.

A telegraphic dispatch from Capt. Lockwood, received this morning by Messrs. Johnson & Higgins, dated Norfolk, Feb. 15, states that the schr. B. S. Johnson, hence for Georgetown, was run into and sunk, off Hogg Island, last night, by brig Charles Miller. Capt. John Lewis, with steamer Uncle Ben, will go in search of the schooner.

Baltimore, Feb. 15.—The steamship Patapsco, Layfield, which sailed hence, this morning, for Savannah, having proceeded as far as Sparrow Point, was found to be leaking, and engine disabled. Has just returned to port in tow of steamship Monticello, just arr. from Savannah. The captain thinks some tobacco and casks of whisky in bottom tier must be damaged.

Wilmington, Feb. 16.—The brig Marcia, from Georgetown for Havana, with a cargo of lumber, is below leaky.—(By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

Bark Germantown Abandoned.—Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—The bark Germantown, from New Orleans for New-York, with coffee and molasses, was abandoned on the night of the 10th inst. The captain and crew are safe. The vessel and cargo are insured in New-York.

SENIOR VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting will be held at the Mercer House on THIS (Friday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, to complete the arrangements for celebrating the Birthday of the Father of our Country, Gen. Geo. Washington. Let us all unite as a band of brothers on this occasion.

By order. H. RAYMOND, Col.
Isaac M. Phyfe, Adj't.